

# Top Atom Scientist Urges Judge Kaufman to Grant Clemency to Rosenbergs

## Urey Says Victims Are More 'Believable' Than Accusers

By MILTON HOWARD

One of America's top atomic scientists, Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel prize winner in atomic research and among those most directly connected with the government's atomic activities, yesterday asked Judge Irving Kaufman to "change the sentence of death" in the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Dr. Urey strongly implied that with the kind of case the government had built up solely on the basis of the unsupported word of a single man and the unsupported word of Elizabeth Bentley, he, Dr. Urey, could be equally put on trial.

"Could not Miss Bentley's informer," he asks Judge Kaufman in his letter to the court, "have used 'This is Harold' instead of 'This is Julius' and then might not I have been on trial?"

Dr. Urey's letter was made part of the court record yesterday as defense counsel Emanuel Bloch pleaded with the court to reconsider the death penalty "in the light of reason" and because of the world-wide doubt as to both the jury verdict and the judge's maximum sentence, the first of its kind ever to be handed down in time of peace in the United States. The Rosenbergs, framed on unsupported charges of "conspiracy to commit espionage," have been sentenced to be electrocuted during the week of Jan. 12 at Sing Sing prison at Ossining, N. Y.

After hearing an impassioned argument by defense counsel which made a profound impression on a packed courtroom, Judge Kaufman reserved his decision on the motion for a change of sentence. During his arguments with the defense, Judge Kaufman stated that if the defense wished to have recourse to the final authority, the President of the United States, in case he rejected the motion for a change of sentence, he would arrange that there would be enough time to see the President.

Along with Dr. Urey's plea for clemency there were similar pleas by Dr. Hillel Silver, noted Rabbi, and Dr. Harlow Shapley of Harvard University. These were joined to the hundreds of similar pleas which have been sent either to Judge Kaufman or to President Truman by noted personali-

Text of Dr. Urey's Letter on Page 3

ties of all political views from all parts of the world.

In a letter to the court, Dr. Edward U. Condon, incoming president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and former head of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, urged clemency. He has been under constant fire from the McCarthyites and the House Un-American Committee.

Dr. Urey made the following decisive points in his letter:

- "The government case rests on the testimony of David and Ruth Greenglass, and this was flatly contradicted by Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. I found the testimony of the Rosenbergs more believable than that of the Greenglasses."
- No connections were estab-

lished between the Rosenbergs and the alleged "Soviet contact" Yakovlev mentioned by the prosecution.

- "No certain connection with espionage involving Sobell and the Rosenbergs is established."

**LANE'S HYSTERIA**  
The main substance of the prosecution's retort to the request for a commutation of the death sen-

(Continued on Page 6)

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
CHICAGO 27, ILLINOIS  
INSTITUTE FOR NUCLEAR STUDIES  
December 16, 1952

Judge Irving Kaufman  
Federal Building  
Paley Square  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Judge Kaufman:

I am writing to urge you to change the sentence of death imposed on Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to a lesser punishment. I have read the testimony given at the trial, and though I have no legal experience in matters of this kind my competence is comparable to that of the jurors and the great public who are concerned about this matter.

I strongly urge a careful reconsideration of this sentence.

Very sincerely yours,  
*Harold C. Urey*  
Harold C. Urey

Dr. Urey's two-page letter to Judge Kaufman.

## TWU Strike Called on 8 Private Bus Lines

The Transport Workers Union yesterday officially issued a strike call to the 8,000 employees of the city's eight privately owned bus lines, effective 12:01 a.m. Jan. 1. The printed strike calls signed by officers of TWU Local 100, and international president Michael Quill, were distributed as conferences appeared hopelessly deadlocked. The Board of Estimate called in Police Commissioner George P. Monaghan and Sidney H. Bingham of the Board of Transportation to advise them that the next steps are in their hands.

A new last-ditch effort to find a solution was begun last night by the Mayor's three-man commission named to handle the dispute. But Monaghan called an all-out mobilization of all police forces.

The Board of Estimate, after an all-day executive session, repeated its disclaimer of any intention to raise the lines' fares. The Board's statement, with its call for arbitration of the dispute, however, was phrased in language intended to place on the union the burden of any such fare hike and the strike itself.

The Board thus ignored the

over many months had endorsed arbitration, with the companies opposing, or that City Hall had ignored the union's repeated warnings that a crisis was being created by the lines' refusal to negotiate the 40-hour week.

Quill, in a press conference, said there seemed no hope in future talks and that therefore the union's Joint Executive Committee had issued the strike call to enforce the workers' demand for a 40-hour week at no reduction in weekly earnings.

Quill also released a telegram to Monaghan denouncing his threat to call out thousands of cops in case of a strike as "a serious mistake." The wire, signed by Quill and Matthew Guinan, TWU Local 100 president, said that "our strike will be conducted in an orderly and dignified manner" and that the appearance of thousands of

cops in the subways, as Monaghan threatened, would "have a demoralizing effect" on the cops as well as on subway employees. It added that if it was possible to round up thousands of extra cops, they should be assigned "to protect life and limb" in the "poorer neighborhoods."

TWU leaders repeated their earlier announcement that they would not permit subway workers to be forced to work overtime to accommodate the 3,500,000 passengers who would normally ride the bus lines.

The Board of Transportation yesterday suspended 24 subway workers for refusing to work overtime, and Quill angrily declared that the city may face "more than a bus strike."

The board threatened the union by stating the city is "prepared" (Continued on Page 6)

## They Send Sub Renewals Along with 'Worker' Funds



# Gov't Whistles in Dark on Economic Prospect

By BERNARD BURTON

Economic danger ahead was seen in two reports published in newspapers Monday and released by two government agencies — the department of Commerce and the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Commerce Department report, Markets After the Defense Expansion, spun out a number of optimistic conclusions for the future but the facts in the report plus the omission of other facts make the conclusions sound like whistling in the dark.

That report plus the factual survey of the Securities and Exchange Commission on the outlook for business investments make it clear that the shot-in-the-arm effect of an arms economy is wearing off and that the government has projected no alternative to take up the slack.

The problem with which the Commerce Department report deals is this: arms expenditures for 1953 and 1954 will not rise appreciably from the \$50 billion annual rate and in 1955 will decline. A similar trend is in view for investment in plant and equipment. Rising expenditures in these two fields—at the expense of declining living standards—have been the chief prop of the economy up to now.

The Commerce Department report asserts that there is a "strong probability" that business will be good in 1953, that there is a "real possibility" of a downturn in 1954 and that 1955 will be a "serious test." Despite the report's soothsaying, the Wall Street Journal noted yesterday: "In its crystal ball-gazing the department tried hard to avoid being gloomy about the future."

## SHUNS 'IMPONDERABLES'

The department avoided being gloomy only by discarding what it

called "imponderables" that could pull the economy down and predicting its case on such things as expanded consumer purchases predicting a tremendous growth in total personal income.

It carefully avoided noting that total personal income has been growing right along in the past few years—but that this total income has been so distributed that the share of it going to the majority of families has been below even government standards of health and decency.

According to Federal Reserve Board estimates two-thirds of all U. S. families get less than \$4,000 a year, which is the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimate of the minimum family budget in most cities.

The Commerce Department, while predicting a decline in business investment for 1953, shrugged it off by estimating that the fall would be inconsequential, amounting to about \$500 million dollars below the 1952 total of \$26.9 billion.

## How Ban on Job Bias Works In California

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30. — (FP)—The California Employment Service, reporting on its first year under a provision banning job discrimination, said many more non-white applicants were interviewed by prospective employers than before.

Out of 91,000 job offers, 475 had discriminatory requirements. The services turned down these requests. The discriminatory provision was then removed by all but 124 employers, whose jobs the service declined to handle.

The state employment service fills about 12 per cent of all employment opportunities in the San Francisco area.

The Securities and Exchange Commission and private business outfits take a much grimmer view of this decline. In the first place it's a decline and capitalist economic history has demonstrated time and again that once a decline starts nobody knows where it ends. In the second place, private outfits like the National Association of Purchasing Agents think the decline may be heavier and would not predict good business beyond mid-1953.

Even granting the Commerce Department's estimate, however, the nub of the question is where the decline in investment is taking place. Examination of Securities and Exchange Commission figures show that the heaviest drops will take place in the key industries, those most likely to have a snowballing effect on the entire economy.

The Commerce Department pre-1953 investments in plant and equipment will drop from the 1952 rates as follows: Primary iron and steel, down 17 percent; railroad,

down 20 percent; primary non-ferrous metals, down 25 percent; motor vehicles, down 15 percent; textile mill products, down 28 percent; smaller, though substantial decreases, in such industries as food, chemical, paper and glass.

What this means also is the danger of unemployment and short time work in these industries, which in turn can affect all other industries.

The Commerce Department presents no plan for peace-time economic activity. Instead, along with

government policy of the Truman and the incoming Eisenhower Administrations, it continues along the cold-war road which is the prime cause of the economic perils the country now faces.

There is an alternative—expanded peaceful trade with the 800,000 people in the Soviet Union, China and the People's Democracies, vast housing, school hospital and other programs, all of which can keep millions working producing things that the people need for decent living standards.

## PEACE NOTEBOOK:

### Greek-Americans Vote 297-1

A VOLUNTEER GROUP of workers from the Council of Greek Americans went canvassing last weekend in a Greek-American community with the question of a cease-fire in Korea now with all remaining issues to be settled at an immediate peace conference.

Of 298 Greek-Americans seen, 297 voted "Yes," and only one voted against the cease-fire. Discussion was rarely needed. "Of course" was the usual response. The Council is satisfied that this can be regarded as a fair barometer of the sentiment for peace among all Greek-Americans, not only in New York but throughout the country.

(Have you sent your peace activity news to "Peace Notebook" yet?)

### 'We Women Elected Eisenhower . . . Can We Sleep . . . ?'

"LET US BRING about a flood of protest letters to Gen. Eisenhower," writes the angry mother of two GIs, Mrs. Isabel Keddie of North Bergen, N. J., in a letter to the Hudson Dispatch, urging that paper to take the lead.

"... we are not only tired," she writes, "but boiled up with the talk of men who have no sons to die in foreign fields and who themselves are beyond the age of conscription."

"I wonder if President Truman had sons of draft age would he have done what he did? We all recall how when our boys' bodies were lying frozen on the ground he was prancing around rigged out in a loud beach suit at Key West. The women of this country elected Gen. Eisenhower. Would it not be a righteous plan of your paper to advise a flood-letter protest to Gen. Eisenhower at the Commodore Hotel? Will the United States keep sending its boys to die in Korea? I have two sons in the service, one of them in Germany."

"The accounts that come to me of camp training of one son are diabolical and cruel and for what, as you put it. Women of America awaken. Let us bring about a flood of protest letters to Gen. Eisenhower. This is the time and he is our only hope. How come we Americans are letting ourselves be pushed around. What is back of all this cold war? What a farce."

"When, as you say, it has sucked into foreign soil the blood of some 129,000 Americans are we going to keep silent and not raise a protest? Are we going to let our sons be murdered and our money squandered? Can we sleep at night if we don't raise a finger to end it? I can't, I assure you.—Mrs. Isabel Keddie."

MORE AND MORE this type of expression is breaking through into the press of our nation. They can't hold it down: Fundamental questions like "What is back of all this cold war?" Fierce anger and a drawing on the traditions of the American people. "Are we going to keep silent?" And an indication of what is needed, "a flood of protest" to the administration. We feel that printing these expressions of the people from all over the land performs a great service for peace, reminds faint hearts of the real American beneath the war headlines, encourages and stimulates the peace forces.

THANKS TO "Peace Worker" who gets a lot of valuable talking points from Peace Notebook for \$11 for the fund drive.

## in the union papers

### There Weren't Any Empty Stockings for These Firms

SANTA CLAUS dropped lush, fat profits into the huge stockings of America's industrial giants all through 1952, the Wall Street Journal has reported in a compilation of the profit picture for 727 companies.

For the first nine months, most of these companies showed profit increases over 1951. Some of the profit increases were:

	Increase over 1951
Floor coverings	222.1%
Radio and television	124.3%
Aircraft manufacturers	96.7%
Electrical equipment	94.7%
Railroads	80.4%
Utilities	27.2%
Building materials	26.9%
Airlines	25.2%
Food products	22.6%
Autos and equipment	20.7%
Rubber	19.9%
Mining and metals	18.9%

—From CIO News.

## Frisco FEPC Backed By 2 Supervisors

By HELEN EDELMAN

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—

Two of the four newest members of the San Francisco board of supervisors, John J. Ferdon and Harold S. Dobbs, indicated here they would vote in favor of a fair employment practices ordinance.

Supervisors Byron Arnold and Francis McCarty, both appointees of Mayor Elmer E. Robinson, refused to express any opinion on the question.

All four have been elected to the board since it last voted on FEPC in May, 1951.

At that time an FEPC ordinance was defeated by 6 to 5, with four of the present members opposing it.

They were Chester R. MacPhee, Edward T. Mancuso, John J. Sullivan and James Leo Halley.

Present members of the board who supported FEPC were George C. Christopher, Dewey Mead and Marvin Lewis.

Closeness of the last vote has resulted in talk of a revived campaign to win for San Francisco a law against discrimination in employment because of "race, creed or color."

Both Ferdon and Dobbs said they were aware of current talk of reintroducing FEPC legislation and restated their campaign pledge to support a measure similar to the one which now exists in New York.

Supervisor Arnold dodged query on his stand with this comment: "I haven't any opinion I will view the matter with an open mind."

Supervisor McCarty also refused to express any opinion until the issue had been given full hearing before the board.

# A Day of Rosenberg Vigil at White House

By BARBARA SCHAFER

It was 4 o'clock of a clear, biting cold Saturday afternoon when the 10 of us shouldered our picket signs and began to circle slowly before the east gate of the White House.

We were a few middle-aged housewives, a young doctor, a chemist, a Negro woman musician. Our picket signs said:

"President Truman: 20 Israeli rabbis have asked clemency for the Rosenbergs."

"President Truman: Dorothy Thompson has said, 'Surely if they had been tried in 1944 they would have received no such sentence.'"

"President Truman: The Rev. McCandless, a noted clergyman, has said the carrying out of such a sentence may denote great weakness on the part of our country."

"President Truman: Commute the death sentences of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg."

We were beginning the 24-hour-a-day vigil before the executive mansion to plead for the lives of the two young Jewish parents framed as "stealers of the secret of the atom bomb."

Passersby were few on that late afternoon, but many automobiles slowed down while their passengers read our signs.

The special guards in their booths outside the White House peered out at us suspiciously, and soon their telephones jangled and a group of uniformed figures grouped themselves, watching, behind the gates. Two cars full of city police drove up.

We were informed that a new ordinance forbade picketing at the

gates. We would have to move across the street, to the Treasury building. We soon counted seven policemen for the 10 pickets.

Soon the sun went down, and the lights went on on the two tall Christmas trees in front of the White House door. On the back lawn Christmas carols could be heard.

Another Washington ordinance forbids speechmaking or singing on picket lines. We circled slowly and silently.

A middle-aged man with a cigar approached the policemen. "What's it all about?" he asked.

"How should we know?" was the answer. "Read the signs."

He stood reading them for a long time.

A young, smiling man, without hat or overcoat, got out of his car

and spoke to one of the Rosenberg committee officers. He was a tourist from Sweden, we learned. He was very much interested.

The policemen, finally satisfied that the pillars of the Republic had not been overturned, busied themselves with hurrying on the cars that tried to stop to read the picket signs. Nothing, but nothing, they seem determined, must disturb the normal routine of a Washington Saturday evening.

After two hours, replacements arrived—New Yorkers who had driven in for the weekend. Later there would be others from all parts of the country. And in other cities and towns other picket lines would also circle town squares and executive mansions demanding clemency.

## Incumbents Win Election In ILWU Local

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 30.—A tally of ballots cast in last week's elections in Warehousemen's Local 26 recently showed the incumbent administration of the ILWU local returned to office by a strong majority.

For offices where there was opposition, vice president George Lee defeated Lee Reese by a margin of 4 to 1; for business agent office No. 1, Gilbert Canales chalked up a 2 to 1 victory over the combined vote of three opponents; and for Wilmington business agent, Lloyd Seeliger defeated Ellsworth Jackson by a 3 to 2 margin.

Elected without opposition were president Al Caplan, secretary-treasurer Lou Sherman and business agent office No. 2, Hy Orkin.



# The Sad Case of Jose Ferrer

By DAVID PLATT

Members of the American Legion recently picketed the Hollywood opening of Jose Ferrer's new film *Moulin Rouge*. They carried placards reading: "The American Legion bans Ferrer."

Ferrer quickly and shamelessly tossed off a wire to Legion Commander Lewis K. Cough agreeing with the picketline and apologizing for the tenth time for his past liberalism.

"Because as an artist, I am unalterably opposed to any form of dictation, I am in wholehearted accord with the American Legion in its fight against communism."

Ferrer played the dwarfed artist Toulouse Lautrec in *Moulin Rouge* by doing the entire role on his knees in a special harness, but this acting feat pales before his bootlicking of the un-Americans.

He writes hypocritically that he is "unalterably opposed to any form of dictation," yet meekly accepts the dictation of cultural illiterates—the kind of dictation the movie *Cyrano de Bergerac* (starring Ferrer) warned against when it lashed the "spineless turncoat" who "crawls on his belly" to lick the fingers of his master for the sake of a few pieces of gold.

"What would you have me do?" asked Ferrer as *Cyrano*. "Make my knees callous and cultivate a supple spine—wear out my belly grovelling in the dust?"

"No thank you!" said *Cyrano*. "Yes, thank you very much said Ferrer to Legion Commander Cough."

A few days ago Ferrer criticized Paul Robeson for accepting a



Stalin peace prize from the Soviet Union.

Ferrer once played Iago to Robeson's Othello. He is still playing Iago.

At the same time Ferrer announced that he had changed his mind about supporting the fight for Puerto Rican independence.

He is wearing out his belly grovelling in the dust and betraying his country something Paul Robeson would never do.

An elderly reader, E. G. M. of Los Angeles backs up the facts in a recent piece of mine on the effects of radio and TV crime shows on the minds of young people:

"A couple of weeks ago," she writes, "you had an article on the damaging effect TV has had on the human mind, especially on our

young generation. This was a highly valuable study and something that parents and educators should be concerned about. To back up the facts in your article, I'd like to tell here a very sad experience I had with my granddaughter.

"One day while visiting my children, the seven-year-old, little Nancy, who goes screaming when she sees me kill a fly, was watching on TV a Western film with shooting and killing. When at last she saw me, the greeting was 'Hands Up or I'll shoot you, pulling a toy pistol out of her pocket.' I tried to explain to her that this is a bad game, that when people die they never can get up again. Her answer was 'So what? There are plenty of other people left in the world.'"

"When I told this to my son, his answer was a very calm one, 'You are taking them (meaning the young generation) too seriously mother. Leave them alone and they will eventually find the way.' It left me speechless."

Belated acknowledgments to the following for their contributions to the Daily Worker fund drive:

A Film worker in Brooklyn—\$5; \$50 from a newly organized people's theatre group; \$20 from S. A. Jamaica, L. I.; \$68 from Film Section; \$2 from A. St. P., Bklyn.

There's also \$1 from Z. T. of R. I. who writes:

"This is in response to your column of the 17th concerning the stoolpigeon Philbrick. The day will come when the likes of him will be morally bankrupt and his own children will be ashamed of him. Keep up the good work!"

## A WOMAN WALKS

(For Ethel and Julius Rosenberg)

I

In Ossining, between grey walls  
Under a square of rain-black sky,  
A woman walks alone—  
Ethel Rosenberg, partisan of peace,  
Torn by sharp wind and the nearness of death  
And heart-hunger for her two young sons,  
Yet sustained by the will to endure  
And the thought of the peace-blossomed world that will come;  
Ethel Rosenberg walks—

Tiny in body, yet stepping so tall,  
Dear friend and sister to us all.

II

Not many yards away,  
Though separated by stone and steel,  
Her husband Julius paces his grim cubicle,  
One with her in flesh and spirit,  
In the love of man and the will for peace,  
The thought of their two sons,  
The close knowledge of death  
And the courage that conquers fear;  
Locked away from her, yet near.

III

Listen,  
You who walk unhindered on the streets,  
Do you think you can live if these two die,  
Julius and Ethel Rosenberg?

You who go to work on the bus each morning,  
Who drink beer at your kitchen table on Saturday night,  
Or watch T-V,  
Who tuck your own children in bed with a song,  
Do you think you are free?

If you ever marched on a picket line  
Or signed a petition,  
If you ever spoke up for peace or for civil rights,  
Or sang "Solidarity,"  
If you're a Negro, if you're a Jew,  
You, too, can be called a spy, and as Hitler knew  
If these die, so can you.

IV

While Ethel walks in the death-house courtyard  
Under the rain,  
Suddenly out of the bitter sky  
Comes a whirl of beating wings  
And a dove, sweet bird of peace  
Hovers beside her.

The tortured mother reaches out her hand  
With a crumb of bread—  
As the white bird eats, she is comforted.

And now she stands there, lifting her head  
To hear  
A song, far off at first, that ends in a shout  
From the throat of millions. Earthquake loud,  
It shakes the prison walls:  
"JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG MUST NOT DIE!"  
Is your voice among them? It is not too late  
To join that deathless cry.

—ANN RIVINGTON.

## Soviet Artists Pack British Concert Halls

British audiences have been packing concert halls this month to hear a group of top Soviet artists perform.

No State Department iron curtain but fog almost prevented the opening concert of the group in the Royal Festival Hall in London. The artists arrived at Northolt airfield a bare hour and a half before curtain time.

The concert, first of a series in principal British cities, was described as follows by a London Daily Worker reporter:

"The difficult task of opening the concert fell to 22-year-old Igor Bezrodny, the Stalin prize winning violinist.

"He did it with a certain youthful sternness which was quickly thawed out by the tremendously warm welcome the audience gave him.

"Few people realized until afterward that the quiet man turning the pages for Bezrodny's accompanist was the famous Soviet composer Dmitri Kabalevsky, chairman of this cultural delegation to Britain.

"Bezrodny was followed by Emil Gilels, one of the Soviet Union's leading pianists, who has achieved international repute since he won the Ysaye International Contest in Brussels in 1938.

"Short, square, brooding, with uncontrollable red hair, and completely self-confident, Gilels brought roars of applause from the audience with Beethoven's Sonata Appassionata.

"Miss N. Guselnikova, the Bolshoi's leading young soprano, had also not yet arrived, owing to illness, but it is hoped that she will catch up with the delegation in a few days time.

"Other non-musician delegates attended the concert, sitting in a box with the Soviet Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Belokhovstikov, and his wife.

"They were the great writers Konstantin Simonov and Alexander Fedin, and Academician E. Kozminsky, whose subject is English medieval history, which he looks forward to discussing with some British historians while he is here.

"They received an ovation from the audience when their presence was announced."

## on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

### A 5-Minute Reminder on Television . . .

NO DOUBT ABOUT IT. Television has its blessings. The other night I saw the films of Joe Louis knocking out Max Schmeling. I hadn't seen the fight in any form whatsoever since I actually saw it on the night of June 22, 1938, at Yankee Stadium . . . 14 years ago. It makes good viewing again.

If you are starting to suspect that this is a nostalgic recounting of the fight, you are absolutely right.

Nineteen hundred and thirty-eight. Pardon the banality, but looking at the film, it seemed like yesterday. The memory plays tricks however. In my mind's eye when the white towel fluttered into the ring as the long discarded symbol of surrender and referee Art Donovan kicked it out, it landed smack back on Schmeling's manager. You see how dramatic imagination comes to take liberty with fact. Be suspicious of too lucid verbal accounts of things long gone. Actually, as the film shows clearly, the towel caught and hung on the middle strand of rope, and looked dramatic and symbolic enough as young Joe Louis' arm was raised and Hitler's favorite fighter, Louis' only conqueror, was half-carried back to his corner after 2.04 of the first round.

It's hard to realize that the Louis-Schmeling fight is already a legend of another day to a good part of the population, something they don't remember from their time. If you are 17 reading this now, you were three then. Incredible. Ah, but I was ringside, as close to the outer edge of the canvas ring as you are to this newspaper right now, maybe closer if you're far-sighted. You see, youth isn't everything.

I had an uncle who used to bore me stiff with accounts of ballgames and fights he had seen around the turn of the century. It seemed like the dinosaur age he was talking about. I was interested in the current guys. Only much later did I realize that he was recreating his own younger years as well as those of Corbett. But I'm perfectly safe in going back to the Louis-Schmeling fight. There is too much about it that forbids it becoming part of the ruled-off past world. You may have heard the phrase "more than a fight." Well, this was THE one that was more than a fight.

IT WAS MADE that not by Joe Louis nor by the fans, but by Schmeling, and Hitler. There would have been a tremendous interest in this as a fight if the other guy was Joe Blow and not Max Schmeling. For this was the only fighter to have beaten Joe Louis, a couple of years before when the intent youth from out of Detroit had been a kid on the way up and Schmeling a solid veteran. Now as champion for a year Louis had quickly granted his sole conqueror a return fight.

But in addition to that, Schmeling popped off in his training camp, telling writers such things as "Louis has no right to the championship and he knows it," and "The black dynasty of boxing must be ended." These are both exact quotes.

Ten Nazi correspondents were dispatched to cover the event. In their stories they referred to Louis only as the "so-called champion," and wrote of Aryan supremacy once again asserting itself as in the first fight. They said that Louis would be afraid of Schmeling due to his "native inferiority" and the memory of his past beating.

Then came the famous telegram from Adolph himself, hailing Schmeling in advance for winning back the championship for the Aryan race.

That stuck the whole rotten Aryan myth on Max Schmeling's jaw for the hardest and fastest heavyweight puncher in ring history to hit—and how Joe Louis hit it! (Afterward Joe told us, "It's the only time I ever was angry in the ring.")

More than 85,000 fans packed the Yankee Stadium that Wednesday night. The place was seething and electric as for no other sports event I have ever seen before or since. There had been talk of a boycott of the fight because Schmeling was a Nazi, but this was quickly overwhelmed by the desire of people to let nature take its course, in the realization that Joe Louis was as anti-Nazi as you could get. The boycott idea was dropped and the ones who had suggested it scrambled for tickets. This fight was not on television.

JUST BEFORE it started, a group of 1,000 Germans in some kind of uniform strutted in and began adjusting fancy binoculars. They hardly had time to get the gadgets focused when their man Schmeling was down and the crowd around them up screaming. They were an island of gaping bewilderment in a sea of intense unified rooting for Joe Louis.

Schmeling got up and threw the vaunted straight right—the one that was supposed to terrify Louis. The 24-year-old champ rolled with it easily and then came in with his lips tight and precise, short power-packed punches exploding off left and right as shoulders and body pivoted smoothly to put maximum power into every punch.

When Schmeling was knocked down for the third time and counted out the roar came down in waves from the stands and bleachers. Total strangers were hugging each other in frantic unashamed joy. In Harlem radios clicked off and demonstrations began. Children marched around giving the Hitler salute in gleeful scorn. On Seventh Ave. a sign went up in front of a spontaneous parade: "Louis Up, Hitler Down, Drive Race Haters Out of Town." No, this is no dusty fight for the archives with no more meaning.

By the way, talking about the greatest heavyweights of all time, in case some of the older Louis' post-war fights have muddled the recollection a bit, this Schmeling KO marked 38 wins out of 39 professional bouts, 32 by knockout, with the lone defeat avenged in one round. It also made two successive former world heavyweight champions he had knocked out—Sharkey, Camara, Baer, Braddock and Schmeling (Braddock for the title), all five in a total of 22 rounds!

When they mentioned Sullivan, Fitzsimmons, Jeffries, Johnson and Dempsey to you, ask which did anything like that.

Joe Louis was the greatest of all and the night of June 22, 1938, was his greatest moment.

Thank YOU, television, for the reminder!



# 33% of School Children In U. S. Face Fire Peril

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Firetrap conditions menace the lives of 33 percent of the 9,250,000 pupils in American public schools, a government study of school facilities showed today. The report was released by U. S. Commissioner of Education Earl J. McGrath at

a moment when the federal government is planning to spend additional billions on war while continuing the steady decrease in appropriations for schools and other social needs.

McGrath's report said the nation needs, right now, almost a third of a million more classrooms to relieve overcrowding and that this "does not provide for increased enrollment next year and succeeding years, and does not take into account future classroom replacements."

Taken in conjunction with the report issued last week by the President's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation, which showed a shocking lack of

minimum health care for millions of low-paid workers and their families, the McGrath report underscored the severely damaging effect on the nation of the Wall Street war program.

Of the 325,000 classrooms needed, the report said, about 155,000 are required to relieve overcrowding alone and another 170,000 are needed to replace obsolete classrooms not worth remodeling.

The survey showed that about 18 percent of children in public schools are attending schools that now do not meet fire safety conditions. Another 15 percent are taught in schools that may not meet fire safety standards.

The report said unless the tem-

per of school construction is materially increased need for additional classrooms will continue to grow. It said new sources of revenues will have to be found to pay for stepped up building because present sources that can be secured are inadequate.

The report said the cost of new classrooms urgently needed now runs to some \$10,700,000,000, and added that prospects are dim the way things stand for communities to raise more than \$5,800,000,000 of it.

It suggested several steps that could be taken to raise the extra money, including "more realistic" property taxes in local communities and special new school construction taxes to finance school building on a pay-as-you-go basis.

McGrath told reporters the report demonstrates the "seriousness of the schoolhouse situation."

McGrath and his aides emphasized that the 325,000 classrooms cited in the report are needed at the present time to house students now being handled improperly. They estimated another 275,000 classrooms will be required to meet growing school demands by 1960 and the cost of putting schools in satisfactory condition by then may run as high as \$18,000,000,000.

The Office of Education undertook the survey at the order of Congress. It issued a similar report last April, but that was based on sketchier information supplied by only 25 states and territories.

Under the law authorizing the study, limited federal funds are made available to states to help them make investigations to obtain requested data. However some states decided not to participate in the survey and others sent their data to the office of education too late to be included in the report.

No data was received from the following states because they either are not participating or were late in gathering the material: New York, Virginia, New Jersey, Idaho, Utah, Kansas, North Dakota, Massachusetts, Missouri, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Wyoming and the District of Columbia.

Ohio, Pennsylvania and New Hampshire supplied data too late to be included in the report.

## What's On?

### New Year's Eve

#### ... Manhattan

WHAT TO DO TONIGHT? Come to NEW YEAR'S EVE CABARET PARTY AND DANCE at the Frederick Douglass School. It'll be groovy with music by Otis McRae and Orchestra. Floor show, etc. etc. \$3.00 includes everything. (BYOB) 10 p. m. Until . . . ? At 124 W. 124th St. (nr Lenox).

YOU'VE GOT A DATE for New Year's Eve . . . old time comedies starring Charlie Chaplin, Zasu Pitts and W. C. Fields, one showing at 10 p. m. and merriment thereafter, favors and surprises for all . . . members \$1.50 and non-members \$2. Club Cinema, 430 Sixth Ave. (nr 9th St.) GR 5-9799.

### New Year's Eve

#### ... Brooklyn

A TERRIFIC New Year's Eve Party. Music by Maestro Al Wilson and Band. Entertainment. Refreshments. Subs. \$1.50 advance; \$2 at door. ALP Center, 402 Kean St., Williamsburg.

RING IN THE NEW YEAR! Dance to Vic Carlton's Orchestra. Entertainment—Buffet supper, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 8 p. m. at Brighton Community Center, 3300 Coney Island Ave. Admission in advance \$1.25; at door \$1.50.

### New Jersey

FOR A GALA New Year's Weekend join your friends at Camp Midvale. Fun, entertainment, good food, sports, and noisemakers and hats. \$20 covers your whole week-end from Wed. night till Sunday. Information, reservations: Midvale Camp Corp., Midvale, N.J. TE 5-3196.

### Coming

SUNDAY FORUM PRESENTS "Marxism and Psychiatry" with speakers: Joseph Nefum and Francis H. Bartlett on Sunday Jan. 4th at 8:15 p. m. Refreshments. Confr. \$1.50 (50 cents for students) at Jefferson School of Social Science 576 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) NYU

## W. EUROPE WORKERS HIT IMPORTED U. S. SPEEDUP

PARIS, Dec. 30 (ALN).—The European edition of the CIO News reported here that European workers regard the American productivity campaign as a fancy way of describing a plain speedup program.

The CIO publication based its report on a random survey of rank-and-file European workers, visiting CIO officials and American students.

"In general," the paper said, "most of the reporters said they had the feeling that whatever the productivity program is accomplishing in factories, socially it is not making the U. S. any friends down in the rank-and-file, where the U. S. needs friends. With a new set of sights, a different name and a basic belief in democratic unions, things could be different."

The most European workers, the paper said, a productivity campaign "either sounds like wage-cutting and speedup, or it has no meaning at all."

It revealed that the productivity campaign is even meeting resistance from unions that depend on financial assistance from the CIO.

"Despite the publicity about the American features of the productivity program, it is actually chiefly run by European employers' money, so that American participation serves chiefly to permit the U. S. to act as scapegoat for the faults and failures of European employers and as a whipping boy for the Communist Party."

The article said many of the

Americans interviewed blame the situation on the "naivete" of their government. It complained:

"Despite general recognition of the fact that cartels, employer groups and trade associations are responsible for the restrictive practices which have held down production and retarded the development of increasing productivity, these guilty parties are the very agencies chosen for the operation of the productivity programs."

"Workers, well aware of the restrictive practices of their employers, tend to be skeptical of programs that are not accompanied by actions on the part of the companies which would tend to show that they had reformed."

## Churchill Leaves For U. S. Visit

LONDON, Dec. 30. — Prime Minister Winston Churchill left tonight to see President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Churchill and his party set out for the United States aboard a special car of the boat train to Southampton. There they were staying overnight in a special suite of the liner Queen Mary which sails for New York at 10:15 a. m. tomorrow.



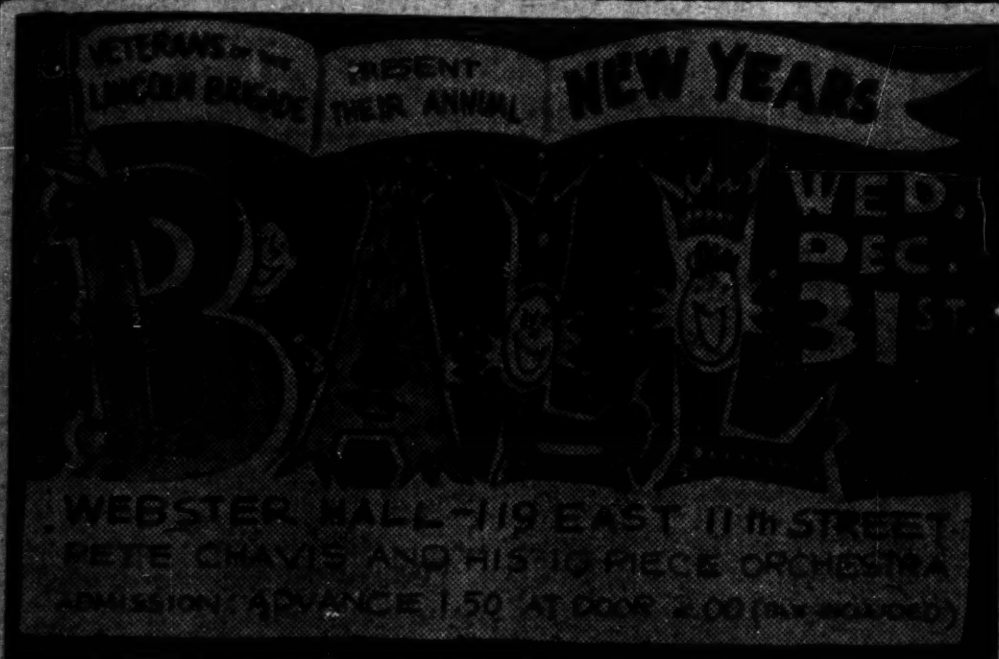
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# Top Atom Scientist Urges Judge Kaufman to Grant Clemency to Rosenbergs

## Urey Says Victims Are More 'Believable' Than Accusers

By MILTON HOWARD

One of America's top atomic scientists, Dr. Harold G. Urey, Nobel prize winner in atomic research and among those most directly connected with the government's atomic activities, yesterday asked Judge Irving Kaufman to "change the sentence of death" in the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Dr. Urey strongly implied that with the kind of case the government had built up solely on the basis of the unsupported word of a single man and the unsupported word of Elizabeth Bentley, he, Dr. Urey, could be equally put on trial.

"Could not Miss Bentley's informer," he asks Judge Kaufman in his letter to the court, "have used 'This is Harold' instead of 'This is Julius' and then might not I have been on trial?"

Dr. Urey's letter was made part of the court record yesterday as defense counsel Emanuel Bloch pleaded with the court to reconsider the death penalty "in the light of reason" and because of the world-wide doubt as to both the jury verdict and the judge's maximum sentence, the first of its kind ever to be handed down in time of peace in the United States. The Rosenbergs, framed on unsupported charges of "conspiracy to commit espionage," have been sentenced to be electrocuted during the week of Jan. 12 at Sing Sing prison at Ossining, N. Y.

After hearing an impassioned argument by defense counsel which made a profound impression on a packed courtroom, Judge Kaufman reserved his decision on the motion for a change of sentence. During his arguments with the defense, Judge Kaufman stated that if the defense wished to have recourse to the final authority, the President of the United States, in case he rejected the motion for a change of sentence, he would arrange that there would be enough time to see the President.

Along with Dr. Urey's plea for clemency there were similar pleas by Dr. Hillel Silver, noted Rabbi, and Dr. Harlow Shapley of Harvard University. These were joined to the hundreds of similar pleas which have been sent either to Judge Kaufman or to President Truman by noted personali-

Text of Dr. Urey's Letter on Page 3

ties of all political views from all parts of the world.

In a letter to the court, Dr. Edward U. Condon, incoming president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and former head of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, urged clemency. He has been under constant fire from the McCarthyites and the House Un-American Committee.

Dr. Urey made the following decisive points in his letter:

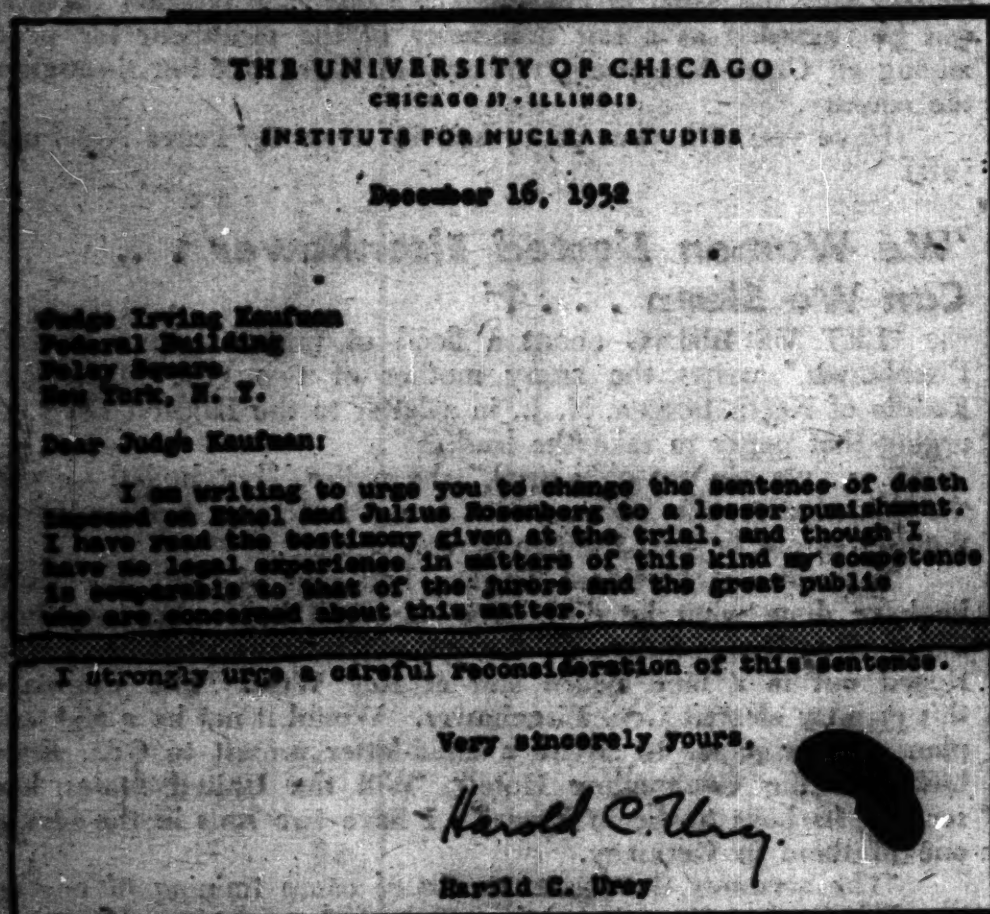
- "The government case rests on the testimony of David and Ruth Greenglass, and this was flatly contradicted by Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. I found the testimony of the Rosenbergs more believable than that of the Greenglasses."
- No connections were estab-

lished between the Rosenbergs and the alleged "Soviet contact" Yavkovlet mentioned by the prosecution.

- "No certain connection with espionage involving Sobell and the Rosenbergs is established."

**LANE'S HYSTERIA**  
The main substance of the prosecution's retort to the request for a commutation of the death sen-

(Continued on Page 6)



Dr. Urey's two-page letter to Judge Kaufman.

## TWU Strike Called on 8 Private Bus Lines

The Transport Workers Union yesterday officially issued a strike call to the 8,000 employees of the city's eight privately owned bus lines, effective 12:01 a.m. Jan. 1. The printed strike calls signed by officers of TWU Local 100, and international president Michael Quill, were distributed as conferences appeared hopelessly deadlocked. The Board of Estimate called in Police Commissioner George P. Monaghan and Sidney H. Bingham of the Board of Transportation to advise them that the next steps are in their hands.

A new last-ditch effort to find a solution was begun last night by the Mayor's three-man commission named to handle the dispute. But Monaghan called an all-out mobilization of all police forces.

The Board of Estimate, after an all-day executive session, repeated its disclaimer of any intention to raise the lines' fares. The Board's statement, with its call for arbitration of the dispute, however, was phrased in language intended to place on the union the burden of any such fare hike and the strike itself.

The Board thus ignored the

over many months had endorsed arbitration, with the companies opposing, or that City Hall had ignored the union's repeated warnings that a crisis was being created by the lines' refusal to negotiate the 40-hour week.

Quill, in a press conference, said there seemed no hope in future talks and that therefore the union's Joint Executive Committee had issued the strike call to enforce the workers' demand for a 40-hour week at no reduction in weekly earnings.

Quill also released a telegram to Monaghan denouncing his threat to call out thousands of cops in case of a strike as "a serious mistake." The wire, signed by Quill and Matthew Guinan, TWU Local 100 president, said that "our strike will be conducted in an orderly and dignified manner" and that the appearance of thousands of

cops in the subways, as Monaghan threatened, would "have a demoralizing effect" on the cops as well as on subway employees. It added that if it was possible to round up thousands of extra cops, they should be assigned "to protect life and limb" in the "poorer neighborhoods."

TWU leaders repeated their earlier announcement that they would not permit subway workers to be forced to work overtime to accommodate the 3,500,000 passengers who would normally ride the bus lines.

The Board of Transportation yesterday suspended 24 subway workers for refusing to work overtime, and Quill angrily declared that the city may face "more than a bus strike."

The board threatened the union by stating the city is "prepared" (Continued on Page 6)

## COLLIS ENGLISH DIES IN NEW JERSEY JAIL



# Gov't Whistles in Dark on Economic Prospect

By BERNARD BURTON

Economic danger ahead was seen in two reports published in newspapers Monday and released by two government agencies — the department of Commerce and the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Commerce Department report, Markets After the Defense Expansion, spun out a number of optimistic conclusions for the future but the facts in the report plus the omission of other facts make the conclusions sound like whistling in the dark.

That report plus the factual survey of the Securities and Exchange Commission on the outlook for business investments make it clear that the shot-in-the-arm effect of an arms economy is wearing off and that the government has projected no alternative to take up the slack.

The problem with which the Commerce Department report deals is this: arms expenditures for 1953 and 1954 will not rise appreciably from the \$50 billion annual rate and in 1955 will decline. A similar trend is in view for investment in plant and equipment. Rising expenditures in these two fields—at the expense of declining living standards—have been the chief prop of the economy up to now.

The Commerce Department report asserts that there is a "strong probability" that business will be good in 1953, that there is a "real possibility" of a downturn in 1954 and that 1955 will be a "serious test." Despite the report's soothing, the Wall Street Journal noted yesterday: "In its crystal ball-gazing the department tried hard to avoid being gloomy about the future."

## SHUNS "IMPONDERABLES"

The department avoided being gloomy only by discarding what it

called "imponderables" that could pull the economy down and predicting its case on such things as expanded consumer purchases predicting a tremendous growth in total personal income.

It carefully avoided noting that total personal income has been growing right along in the past few years—but that this total income has been so distributed that the share of it going to the majority of families has been below even government standards of health and decency.

According to Federal Reserve Board estimates two-thirds of all U. S. families get less than \$4,000 a year, which is the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimate of the minimum family budget in most cities.

The Commerce Department, while predicting a decline in business investment for 1953, shrugged it off by estimating that the fall would be inconsequential, amounting to about \$500 million dollars below the 1952 total of \$26.9 billion.

## How Ban on Job Bias Works in California

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30. — (FP)—The California Employment Service, reporting on its first year under a provision banning job discrimination, said many more non-white applicants were interviewed by prospective employers than before.

Out of 91,000 job offers, 475 had discriminatory requirements. The services turned down these requests. The discriminatory provision was then removed by all but 124 employers, whose jobs the service declined to handle.

The state employment service fills about 12 per cent of all employment opportunities in the San Francisco area.

The Securities and Exchange Commission and private business outfits take a much grimmer view of this decline. In the first place it's a decline and capitalist economic history has demonstrated time and again that once a decline starts nobody knows where it ends. In the second place, private outfits like the National Association of Purchasing Agents think the decline may be heavier and would not predict good business beyond mid-1953.

Even granting the Commerce Department's estimate, however, the nub of the question is where the decline in investment is taking place. Examination of Securities and Exchange Commission figures show that the heaviest drops will take place in the key industries, those most likely to have a snowballing effect on the entire economy.

The Commerce Department pre-1953 investments in plant and equipment will drop from the 1952 rates as follows: Primary iron and steel, down 17 percent; railroad,

down 20 percent; primary non-ferrous metals, down 25 percent; motor vehicles, down 15 percent; textile mill products, down 28 percent; smaller, though substantial decreases, in such industries as food, chemical, paper and glass.

What this means also is the danger of unemployment and short time work in these industries, which in turn can affect all other industries.

The Commerce Department presents no plan for peace-time economic activity. Instead, along with

government policy of the Truman and the incoming Eisenhower Administrations, it continues along the cold-war road which is the prime cause of the economic perils the country now faces.

There is an alternative—expanded peaceful trade with the 800,000 people in the Soviet Union, China and the People's Democracies, vast housing, school hospital and other programs, all of which can keep millions working producing things that the people need for decent living standards.

## PEACE NOTEBOOK:

# Greek-Americans Vote 297-1

A VOLUNTEER GROUP of workers from the Council of Greek Americans went canvassing last weekend in a Greek-American community with the question of a cease-fire in Korea now with all remaining issues to be settled at an immediate peace conference.

Of 298 Greek-Americans seen, 297 voted "Yes," and only one voted against the cease-fire. Discussion was rarely needed. "Of course" was the usual response. The Council is satisfied that this can be regarded as a fair barometer of the sentiment for peace among all Greek-Americans, not only in New York but throughout the country.

(Have you sent your peace activity news to "Peace Notebook" yet?)

## 'We Women Elected Eisenhower . . . Can We Sleep . . . ?'

"LET US BRING about a flood of protest letters to Gen. Eisenhower," writes the angry mother of two GIs, Mrs. Isabel Keddie of North Bergen, N. J., in a letter to the Hudson Dispatch, urging that paper to take the lead.

"... we are not only tired," she writes, "but boiled up with the talk of men who have no sons to die in foreign fields and who themselves are beyond the age of conscription."

"I wonder if President Truman had sons of draft age would he have done what he did? We all recall how when our boys' bodies were lying frozen on the ground he was prancing around rigged out in a loud beach suit at Key West. The women of this country elected Gen. Eisenhower. Would it not be a righteous plan of your paper to advise a flood-letter protest to Gen. Eisenhower at the Commodore Hotel? Will the United States keep sending its boys to die in Korea? I have two sons in the service, one of them in Germany."

"The accounts that come to me of camp training of one son are diabolical and cruel and for what, as you put it. Women of America awaken. Let us bring about a flood of protest letters to Gen. Eisenhower. This is the time and he is our only hope. How come we Americans are letting ourselves be pushed around. What is back of all this cold war? What a farce."

"When, as you say, it has sucked into foreign soil the blood of some 122,000 Americans are we going to keep silent and not raise a protest? Are we going to let our sons be mangled and our money squandered? Can we sleep at night if we don't raise a finger to end it? I can't, I assure you.—Mrs. Isabel Keddie."

MORE AND MORE this type of expression is breaking through into the press of our nation. They can't hold it down. Fundamental questions like "What is back of all this cold war?" Fierce anger and a drawing on the traditions of the American people. "Are we going to keep silent?" And an indication of what is needed, "a flood of protest" to the administration. We feel that printing these expressions of the people from all over the land performs a great service for peace, reminds faint hearts of the real American beneath the war headlines, encourages and stimulates the peace forces.

THANKS TO "Peace Worker" who gets a lot of valuable talking points from "Peace Notebook" for \$11 for the fund drive.

## in the union papers

## There Weren't Any Empty Stockings for These Firms

SANTA CLAUS dropped lush, fat profits into the huge stockings of America's industrial giants all through 1952, the Wall Street Journal has reported in a compilation of the profit picture for 727 companies.

For the first nine months, most of these companies showed profit increases over 1951. Some of the profit increases were:

	Increase over 1951
Floor coverings	222.1%
Radio and television	124.3%
Aircraft manufacturers	96.7%
Electrical equipment	94.7%
Railroads	80.4%
Utilities	27.2%
Building materials	26.0%
Airlines	25.2%
Food products	22.8%
Automobiles and equipment	20.7%
Rubber	19.9%
Mining and metals	18.9%

—From CIO News.

## Frisco FEPC Backed By 2 Supervisors

By HELEN EDELMAN

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—

Two of the four newest members of the San Francisco board of supervisors, John J. Fardon and Harold S. Dobbs, indicated here they would vote in favor of a fair employment practices ordinance.

Supervisors Byron Arnold and Francis McCarty, both appointees of Mayor Elmer E. Robinson, refused to express any opinion on the question.

All four have been elected to the board since it last voted on FEPC in May, 1951.

At that time an FEPC ordinance was defeated by 6 to 5, with four of the present members opposing it.

They were Chester R. MacPhee, Edward T. Mancuso, John J. Sullivan and James Leo Halley.

Present members of the board who supported FEPC were George C. Christopher, Dewey Mead and Marvin Lewis.

Closeness of the last vote has resulted in talk of a revived campaign to win for San Francisco a law against discrimination in employment because of "race, creed or color."

Both Fardon and Dobbs said they were aware of current talk of reintroducing FEPC legislation and restated their campaign pledge to support a measure similar to the one which now exists in New York.

Supervisor Arnold dodged query on his stand with this comment: "I haven't any opinion I will view the matter with an open mind."

Supervisor McCarty also refused to express any opinion until the issue had been given full hearing before the board.

# A Day of Rosenberg Vigil at White House

By BARBARA SCHAFFER

It was 4 o'clock of a clear, biting cold Saturday afternoon when the 10 of us shouldered our picket signs and began to circle slowly before the east gate of the White House.

We were a few middle-aged housewives, a young doctor, a chemist, a Negro woman musician. Our picket signs said:

"President Truman: 20 Israeli rabbis have asked clemency for the Rosenbergs."

"President Truman: Dorothy Thompson has said, 'Surely if they had been tried in 1944 they would have received no such sentence.'"

"President Truman: The Rev. McCandless, a noted clergyman, has said the carrying out of such a sentence may denote great weakness on the part of our country."

"President Truman: Commute the death sentences of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg."

We were beginning the 24-hour-a-day vigil before the executive mansion to plead for the lives of the two young Jewish parents framed as "stealers of the secret of the atom bomb."

Passersby were few on that late afternoon, but many automobiles slowed down while their passengers read our signs.

The special guards in their booths outside the White House peered out at us suspiciously, and soon their telephones jangled and a group of uniformed figures grouped themselves, watching, behind the gates. Two cars full of city police drove up.

We were informed that a new ordinance forbade picketing at the

gates. We would have to move across the street, to the Treasury building. We soon counted seven policemen for the 10 pickets.

Soon the sun went down, and the lights went on on the two tall Christmas trees in front of the White House door. On the back lawn Christmas carols could be heard.

Another Washington ordinance forbids speechmaking or singing on picket lines. We circled slowly and silently.

A middle-aged man with a cigar approached the policemen. "What's it all about?" he asked.

"How should we know?" was the answer. "Read the sign."

He stood reading them for a long time.

A young, smiling man, without hat or overcoat, got out of his car

and spoke to one of the Rosenberg committee officers. He was a tourist from Sweden, we learned. He was very much interested.

The policemen, finally satisfied that the pillars of the Republic had not been overturned, bated themselves with hurrying on the cars that tried to stop to read the picket signs. Nothing, but nothing, they seem determined, must disturb the normal routine of a Washington Saturday evening.

After two hours, replacements arrived—New Yorkers who had driven in for the weekend. Later there would be others from all parts of the country. And in other cities and towns other picket lines would also circle town squares and executive mansions demanding clemency.

## Incumbents Win Election in ILWU Local

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 30.—A tally of ballots cast in last week's elections in Warehousemen's Local 26 recently showed the incumbent administration of the ILWU local returned to office by a strong majority.

For offices where there was opposition, vice president George Lee defeated Leo Bear, by a margin of 4 to 1; for business agent office No. 1, Gilbert Canales chalked up a 2 to 1 victory over the combined vote of three opponents; and for Wilmington business agent, Lloyd Seeliger defeated Ellsworth Jackson by a 3 to 2 margin.

Elected without opposition were president Al Caplan, secretary-treasurer Lou Sherman and business agent office No. 2, Hy Orkin.



# Scientist's Plea for Rosenberg Clemency



UREY

The following appeal for clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg was sent to Judge Irving Kaufman yesterday by Dr. Harold C. Urey, world famous atomic scientist and winner of the Nobel Prize:

"The University of Chicago  
Chicago, 37, Ill.  
December 16, 1952.

"Judge Irving Kaufman,  
Federal Building,  
Foley Square,  
New York, N. Y.  
Dear Judge Kaufman:

"I am writing to urge you to change the sentence of death imposed on Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to a lesser punishment. I have read the testimony given at the trial, and though I have no legal experience in matters of this kind my competence is comparable to

that of the jurors and the great public who are concerned about this matter.

My reaction to the testimony is as follows: (1) The testimony of Max Elitcher was not entirely credible to me. He did not implicate the Rosenbergs of his own knowledge. He says they talked about espionage but never transferred any information for some five years. (2) No certain connection with espionage involving Sobell and the Rosenbergs is established. Elitcher does not know that Sobell actually delivered secret documents to Rosenberg. No other connection is suggested. (3) The connections to others than David and Ruth Greenglass are not established. Could not Miss Bentley's informer have used "This is Harold" instead of "This

is Julius," and then might not I have been on trial? She was unable to identify her "Julius" with Julius Rosenberg. If this "Julius" did not refer to him in this case, it probably did not when Harry Gold said, "I come from Julius." Gold apparently knew nothing of Rosenberg at all. It seems incredible to me that the name of the arch spy should be used in an identification code. (4) No contact between the Rosenbergs and Anatoli A. Yakovlev is established. (5) The government's case rests on the testimony of David and Ruth Greenglass, and this was flatly contradicted by Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. I found the testimony of the Rosenbergs more believable than that of the Greenglasses. Is it customary

for spies to be paid in console tables and wrist watches? Gold, Greenglass, and Fuchs were paid in cash. Again, do spies talk about their activities with college friends and relatives? Gold and Fuchs did not. Does Julius Rosenberg appear to be a man who would spend \$50 or \$75 a night in Manhattan night clubs? Not to me. Would the master spy want Rosenberg throwing money about recklessly and thus making himself obviously and unaccountably rich to associates? He appears to have been as poor as a churchmouse, and would be quite out of character in an expensive night club. Evidently the jury and Court believed David and Ruth Greenglass, and of course

(Continued on Page 6)

## CHINESE PEOPLE PLEDGE INCREASED AID TO KOREANS

The China Peace Committee yesterday pledged full aid to the people of Korea in resistance to "American aggression," according to press association dispatches from Tokyo which quoted a Peking radio broadcast.

The China Peace Committee broadcasted a message to Korean and Chinese soldiers fighting in Korea, which said:

"The Chinese people have made up their minds that together with large scale national construction they will support the volunteers

(in Korea) by strengthening the campaign to resist American aggression in Korea and aid Korea."

The radio quoted another message sent by the committee to Gen. Kim Il Sung, premier and military leader of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, and his army. It said:

"The Chinese people will use all the forces at their disposal to support the Korean people until a final, fair and reasonable settlement of the Korean question is achieved."

## NAACP Hits Visa Ban On Harlem Minister

The NAACP yesterday protested by telegram the U.S. State Department's revocation of the passport rights of Rev. James H. Robinson, prominent Harlem minister, a spokesman told the Daily Worker.

Rev. Robinson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the Master, was charged by the State Department more than a week ago with "subversive" associations for his alleged connections in the past with the Council on African Affairs, the Jefferson School of Social Science, the American Youth Congress and American Youth for Democracy. The latter two groups no longer exist.

The NAACP telegram to the State Department read in part: "We urge vigorously that the State Department not only withdraw its reported request that he (Rev. Robinson) surrender his passport, but that it apologize to one who has rendered such great services to his country."

Rev. Robinson is a former NAACP youth director and in 1951 toured the Middle and Far

East under sponsorship of a church group as a "good will ambassador" of the "American way of life." It was his mission on that trip to win the youth for the American - sponsored "crusade against Communism." His tiff with the State Department, therefore, came as a surprise to his friends and neighbors.

William L. Patterson, head of the Civil Right Congress, recalling that the State Department had lifted his passport and those of Paul Robeson, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Shirley Graham (wife of Dr. DuBois), and others, told the Daily Worker:

"I am unalterably opposed to the victimization of Rev. Robinson by the State Department. But we cannot defend the rights of one victim without defending the rights of them all."

## DEMAND DA'S PROBE NEGLIGENCE OF SCHOOLS

Gov. Dewey was urged yesterday to recommend, in his Jan. 2 message to the State Legislature, a state bond issue for school construction and modernization. The request was made by Paul L. Ross, chairman of the American Labor Party's Committee on Municipal Affairs.

Ross cited the report by Dietrich F. Lehnert superintendent of plant operation and maintenance for the Board of Education, which admitted there was a backlog of over \$75,000,000 of deferred maintenance. Ross declared, "this officially confirmed the shocking and dangerous condition of our school buildings."

At the same time Arthur Schutze, ALP state secretary, wired the five district attorneys in the city urging them to launch a Grand Jury probe into the "unsafe, unsatisfactory and dangerous conditions" of the city school buildings, "to prosecute all public officials who are responsible for the continuing violations."

Lehnert, in his report to the Board of Education on Dec. 10, admitted that there was at least \$10,000,000 of neglected school repairs as a result of "violations of the sanitary code, building code, fire department regulations and other municipal and state laws and ordinances."

Ross, in his plea to Gov. Dewey, said that over 100 schools need new roofs and waterproofing, that 125 schools have defective windows,

doors, woodwork and iron work, and that virtually the entire school system had become a hazard to children because of improper electric wiring, unsafe boilers, poor lighting, inadequate plumbing, heating, ventilating and flooring.

He pointed out that on Nov. 26 falling plaster at PS 11, 320 West 21st St., had injured a teacher and three pupils, a fact which Lehnert did not mention in his report. Ross also pointed out to the Commission of 87 Class C non-fireproof school buildings and 20 Class D fire hazard schools.

A representative of the United Parent Teachers Association told the Daily Worker that they had "anticipated" the facts in the revelations in Lehnert's report and called on the city to provide sufficient maintenance and repair funds.



ROSS

## 2 Alabamans Kidnap Negro in Michigan

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 30.—In defiance of the Federal (Lindbergh) Anti-kidnaping Statute, two Alabama bondsmen left here last night with a Negro auto worker they had kidnapped yesterday at gunpoint on a Detroit street.

Charles Hill, the kidnap victim, was said by Herbert M. Batson, one of the kidnapers, to have jumped bail in Birmingham, Ala., on a motor vehicle law violation charge. Neither Batson nor his companion had a warrant for Hill's arrest.

Legal observers were amazed when Gov. Frank Lausche refused to honor a request of Michigan's Gov. C. Mennen Williams to hold Hill for return to Detroit. And there was more amazement and indignation when local authorities accommodated the Alabama kidnapers by holding Hill in a Toledo jail Monday night.

Wayne County Prosecutor Gerald K. O'Brien said the two bondsmen "had no right to take him (Hill) out of the state. They have no right to make an arrest in Michigan. . . . They should have sent a warrant or a telegram asking us to pick up Hill. Our police would have made the arrest and taken Hill before a judge."

Despite a federal law against forcibly transporting a person across state lines, Detroit FBI men, after being contacted by local police, said that no federal law had been broken.

According to Batson, Hill has been arrested last March in Birmingham, charged with driving a car without a license, and released in \$300 bail furnished by him and his associates. Hill later came to Detroit and went to work in an auto plant.

He was picked up by the two bondsmen as he walked to a grocery store Monday.

## N. J. Not to Bare Relief Lists

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 30.—Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll said today there is no need to open the state's relief rolls to public inspection.

Driscoll said such action might prove embarrassing to those on the lists. He said the rolls are small and there is no evidence of fraudulent payments to undeserving persons.

## They Send Sub Renewals with Funds

Among the contribution yesterday was \$3.50 from the Yorkville Freedom of the Press Committee. This small group of steady pluggers has thus far come up with \$94.25, collected in small amounts from subscribers in the area.

More than this, they have been getting subscription renewals as they visited readers, and some new subs. Throughout the course of the fund campaign, they have been bringing weekly some two, three or four subs along with the money collected. Along with the \$3.50 yesterday, they had five subs.

Another freedom of the press group that has been planning steadily is the one in Memphis, Tenn.

Two dollars yesterday brought them to \$48 in the campaign thus

far, "and we know we haven't quit." Their group is small, they say, but "we feel we have accomplished more in this campaign than in any previous one."

In comparison with other areas, they add, "where there are more readers and less suppression of basic rights, we are quite proud of the Memphis Freedom of the Press Committee, but feel that too many Worker readers are not aware of their responsibility."

Several New England towns have set up Freedom of the Press Committees which have been doing a yeoman job in this campaign. The New Bedford Committee sent along \$31 yesterday collected from readers.

And from the children of the South Act victims in Detroit and

their friends comes \$20 "because you are one of the only papers that tells the truth and defends our parents." The children have a "Fight Back against the Smith Act" club which raised the money selling holiday cards at the Detroit Labor Press Bazaar.

Along with the \$20 came \$25 from an adult friend.

A group of southwesterners in the New Mexico-Arizona area sent \$30, which they want credited to

Received yesterday... \$ 881.00  
Total thus far... 52,051.02  
Send your contributions to  
P. O. Box 135, Cooper Station,  
New York City 3, N. Y., or bring  
to 35 E. 13th St., 8th floor.

Peace Notebook.

"Can't do without the paper, so we decided we could do without the money," they write. "No need to tell you to keep up the good work."

The Flatbush friends of a devoted supporter of the paper, Harry Nemiroff, who died Dec. 8, contributed another \$30.50 in his memory.

"Day after day, with unflinching devotion, he brought his beloved Daily Worker, bearing the truth, to the homes of fellow Americans," his friends declared. "By his example he inspired those who knew him to greater zeal on behalf of the paper."

That "old Irish couple" which has contributed often before, sends another \$1.



## Contributions To Fund Drive Still Coming

The contributions from our readers continue to come in, as they recognize that our need for funds is a continuous one.

"Here's \$19.50 collected for our paper—\$3 from a pensioner, \$1.50 from an unemployed grandmother, \$5 from a steel worker, \$10 from two GE workers and their families" with "Regards" from a friend in Schenectady, N. Y.

From "A sincere friend" in Flushing, N. Y., comes the cheering message: "Keep up the fight for peace and civil liberties, and we'll keep the paper going," along with \$5.

Five dollars and the note, "Here's hoping we make it. We can't lose the paper now," came in from "A CCNY Student."

"Five dollars for a fighting paper that will never quit," says a reader from the Bronx.

A note signed "Africanus," says, "Enclosed is \$5, my second contribution to the champion of Negro rights, colonial people's peace, and justice for all," from NYC.

A pensioner from Garfield, N.Y., who is 77 years old, sends in \$3 from his \$76 monthly pension.

A woman maritime worker who is unable to get the paper at sea, sends in \$5 "to be sure that the paper will be around when she gets back from her trip."

From the Brooklyn Navy Yard comes \$10 from a sailor who "can't see what I am doing here in the navy."

"L," from New York, received \$2 for his 11th birthday which he sent along with the note saying that he reads the paper as regularly as his parents.

A \$2 "Chanukah present to the best paper in the United States" came in from an anonymous reader in Brooklyn.

## World of Labor

by George Morris

### Will Weinstone Looks Back to New York, 1937

The other day I had occasion to talk to William Weinstone, one of the 13 now on trial in Foley Square. But it wasn't about the trial and the verdict he was awaiting that we talked. Like so many others, I wished him a happy birthday. He is 55. I have known him for many years and especially came to know him well, and appreciate his contribution to America's working class, during the stormy 1935-37 period in Michigan, where I was stationed as Daily Worker reporter and he was head of the state's Communist Party.

Our discussion wandered back to those days in Detroit and Flint when most locals of the UAW were just tiny groups of a few dozen members in each; when activity to any degree in a union was a sign of "Communism" and when company spy agency operatives and Black Legion terrorists were everywhere like rats.

"Come to think of it, Will," I said, "this is the 16th anniversary of a certain New Year's Eve. Do you remember it?"

"Do I?" he shot back. "That's one period I never can forget."

It was the day when the great General Motors sitdown strike flared in Flint, the heart of the GM empire, and tied up the two basic Fisher Body plants. It marked the unfolding of the the great-dramatic struggle that ended in the first key victory for the newly-risen CIO and began the chain of victories in steel, electrical, and the rest.

Every important period in history has its key event or battle. This was it. It began in Flint in 1936 just before the 1937 New Year.

NO ONE HAD HEARD of Walter Reuther or his brothers then. If any Flint worker were then asked about the "Reuther brothers" he'd ask what kind of a business do they have? The very heart of the leadership in the Fisher plants was the Communists and left-wingers. The leaders of the GM strike as a whole were Wyndham Mortimer, then UAW vice-president, and Bob Travis, who came in from Toledo.

The Reuthers became known only toward the end of the strike, mainly as operators of a sound truck. And their activity was stimulated largely as participants among the left forces and at the urging of Weinstone. The task of Weinstone, as the state's Communist leader, was mainly to bring and arouse all available active forces for the struggle and, as probably the most consulted person in Michigan's labor ranks at that time, to impress upon progressives the great historical significance of that struggle.

Weinstone's wealth of experience, running back to the Passaic strike of 1926 and his important role in the struggles in New York's garment industry in the twenties, proved of key importance to the American working class as a whole during that important turn in American labor history in 1936-37.

AS WE RECALLED those days, Weinstone fished among some of his papers and proudly produced some of the birthday greetings he had received. One was from Bob Travis, which pays tribute "to a guy" who is "more responsible than any one individual for the building of the UAW," Travis adds.

"I've told you many times, and I won't ever stop telling you and your friends, Will, that if you hadn't been in Michigan, working day and night, ruining your health, the building of the UAW and the CIO would have had a much rockier road. And I know it because I was there. Walter knows it, too, and he would give anything if he could only forget it."

Another message along similar lines came from "three old sitdowners" now in California, among them Mortimer. The six Smith Act victims of Detroit say, "Your contributions here have left an indelible mark that will long be remembered and appreciated."

But it was the message of William Z. Foster, America's No. 1 working class leader, that really summarized everything. It said:

"This was, indeed, a decisive struggle and your leading part in it as the Communist Party's district organizer of Michigan has largely been left unrecognized. You and the group of Communists with you were indispensable in holding this line solid during this battle. If that strike had been lost, and lost it would have been had it not been for the Communists, the whole history of the CIO would have been different. That was the key fight in the building of auto workers union and with it the CIO."

That summarizes Will Weinstone's "subversive" contribution to America and the reason why he is among the 13 awaiting a verdict in the Foley Square trial.

P. S.—A happy New Year to all our readers, and may 1953 be a year of peace.

## briefly told

### \$100,000 Profit Fund

A struggle for two years duration to dissolve an 8-year-old company profit-sharing plan was successfully concluded at the Abel and Bach Luggage plant in Milwaukee. Result of the fight by the Fur and Leather Workers Union, was a fund of approximately \$100,000 divided among the 80 participants and a general wage increase of 5 cents per hour for 275 production workers effective as of Sept. 1.

### Medical Care

International Fur and Leather Workers members at the Woburn Degreasing plant, Woburn, Mass., have won a supplementary agreement providing Blue Cross and Blue Shield medical coverage. Each worker is to receive the retroactive cash cost of coverage from June 24, date of the contract. In addition, Woburn Degreasing workers have a \$1,500 life insurance policy and \$20 weekly sick benefit paid by the company.

### Raises for Women

General Electric workers (UE) at Tiffin, O., have made important progress in their fight to wipe out discriminatory rates against women workers. Following an extended campaign, the company agreed to a three-cent-an-hour wage increase for all women inspectors and women repair operators in addition to the recently negotiated national increase. On top of this first crackthrough, similar increases have been approved for women on several other jobs in the plant.

### At Retirement

A new policy which would enable an employee to obtain his severance pay when he retires in addition to money due under a retirement plan, was won by the Newspaper Guild of New York in a new agreement reached with Standard & Poors.

### Brewery Pact

Machinists employed by Anheuser-Busch, Newark, members of Local 2, CIO Brewery Workers Union, have okayed a pact providing for a 25c an hour pay hike. The new contract includes a \$3,500 life insurance policy, and hospital, medical and surgical benefits for the workers and their families, all paid for by the company.

### Ask Teachers' Raise

Mercer County, N. J., teachers' union, AFL, has asked the Trenton Board of Education for a 6,600 salary increase for public school teachers.

Joseph Landgram, president of Mercer County Central Labor Union told the school board that "teachers salaries, through the years, have failed to keep pace with higher taxes and the increased cost of living."

## Daily Worker

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# 1952: Year of Peaceful Building in USSR

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW.

"WILL THIS BE the last Christmas of peace on earth?" That was a question put by the magazine "Newsweek" in its issue of Dec. 25, 1950. Here's how it answered the question:

"Yes—that was the reluctant but firm conclusions in authoritative circles in Washington. . .

"Yes—that was why Secretary of State Acheson arrived Dec. 18 for the Brussels conference to demand that European powers speed rearmament at the pace set by the American war mobilization."

"Newsweek" was being just a little more extreme than its fellow publications, who were forecasting that 1952 was going to be the year of Soviet "aggression."

The year 1951 came and went. Now 1952 goes into history. How much clearer we can see the outlines of the big hoax that was perpetrated on the American people all through 1950 and in the two succeeding years.

When I arrived in Moscow in the latter part of 1950, the date 1952 kept ringing in my ears. That was the date the Alsop brothers and most of their fellow "pundits" had set for the Soviet military machine to roll. So I kept my eyes and ears open for any signs of anything special due to happen here in 1952. And now that 1952 recedes beyond the horizon of time let's see what was special and what was ordinary about this year in the Soviet Union.

THIS WAS THE YEAR when the Volga-Don canal was completed. On May 31 the waters

of the Don and the Volga were joined. Navigation started soon afterwards. The official opening of the 64 mile canal with its 13 huge electrically operated locks was on July 27 and a decree was issued naming it for V. I. Lenin. Along with the navigation canal the Tsimlyanskaya hydropower plant went into operation supplying 450,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity annually. Hundreds of miles of irrigation canals were completed, miles of earth and concrete dams.

This was a year of intensified construction of the other works—called the grand edifices of communism—on the Volga, the Dnieper, the Amu Darya. Out near Kuibyshev on the Volga, where the world's biggest hydroelectric power station is being built, they finished a cofferdam barring off the foundation pit of the power plant. Four miles of cableway were strung across the Volga linking stone and sand quarries with concrete works. They built two new towns and 3,000 new flats for the construction workers of this project on both sides of the Volga.

How was 1952 different from 1951? They did 10 times as much excavation work for the Kuibyshev project in 1952 as in the year before.

NEW TOWNS were born in the Soviet Union in 1952. Near Kakhovka on the Dnieper where another big power plant is going up—part of the Ukrainian-Crimean canal, irrigation and power project—a town sprung up for the construction workers. It has a hotel, schools, a library, workers clubs. And the same thing is happening near Stalinogrod on the Volga where a sister

project to the Kuibyshev job is underway.

On the vast desert expanses where they're building the Turkmen canal and irrigation system all the prospecting and geological work has been finished. Now they're starting to dig. At Takhi Tash on the Amu Darya, headquarters of this project, a town was born with 24 streets. They planted 150,000 trees in and around the town.

In Siberia on the Irtysh work went on apace on the building of a huge power plant while marked progress was made at a similar job near Gorky on the Kama river. Railroad building was sparked by the long track-laid for the South Siberian Railroad.

From March 5 through March 8 the Supreme Soviet met and adopted the budget for 1952. Like the previous budget it showed a big surplus of income over expenditures and big increase of both. For social, educational, cultural and economic purposes the budget assigned 76.1 percent of all expenditures. For defense it allotted 23.9 percent. This made an interesting contrast with our own budget which assigned 76 percent for military purposes.

THIS WAS THE YEAR of the fifth consecutive Soviet price cut. You paid 15 percent less for butter on April 1 and between 10 and 30 percent was cut on dairy, meat, vegetable, flour and other food prices. This was a result of a "secret" method they've discovered in the Soviet Union for building up situations of strength—that is by emphasizing butter instead of guns in its economy. Prices of books were

cut 18 percent and hotel rentals were also reduced.

On April 3 Moscow was host to 470 delegates—mostly capitalists—from 49 countries to the international Economic Conference. Lord Boyd Orr headed a large British delegation which did good business, especially with Chinese representatives. The few American businessmen who came had to admit they found no difficulties on this side as far as travel and trade was concerned—all the barriers both to travel and trade came from Washington.

California businessman Oliver Vickery discovered he could travel about in Russia with a moving picture camera, taking pictures wherever he wanted to. But when he returned to the states he had to give up all his film to the State Department.

ALL THROUGH 1952 non-Communist, even anti-Communist foreigners from Europe, Asia, the Americas, Australia and New Zealand came to the Soviet Union, traveled thousands of miles by train, plane, auto and bus. They included trade-unionists, businessmen, school teachers, writers and scientists, doctors and artists. There were large numbers from Great Britain, India, Burma, France, Italy, Sweden, Finland, Israel, Pakistan, Brazil, Chile and other countries.

Athletes and chess players came from abroad all through the year. The European women's basketball championships were held here, men's and women's volleyball championships, the international women's chess tournament and other events. (Continued on Page 9)



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## GREETINGS ELIZABETH FLYNN

Our great joy in welcoming Elizabeth Gurley Flynn as she leaves prison today is moderated by our indignation at the outrageous jailing of this magnificent heroine of American labor for "contempt of court. Or perhaps we should say that our indignation that she should spend 30 days in jail is tempered for this one day by our happiness at being able to see her free again.

Many of her friends and comrades will say this to her at the reception at the Brevoort Sunday afternoon, and we say it now—our love, our admiration and our greetings to you, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

## BACK THE TRANSIT WORKERS

BARRING AN ELEVENTH-HOUR agreement, 8,000 employes of eight privately-owned New York bus lines will be on strike immediately after the clock runs out the old year.

For months, deceitful newspaper propaganda has pictured the Transport Workers Union as pitted against the "public." But this is basically a struggle of the TWU, backed by labor, and of the public, against the notoriously anti-labor transit companies supported by the city administration.

The issue is the 40-hour week which has been the recognized legal workweek since 1939 by law, and had been in effect for millions of workers years earlier. Even the city's own subway and surface line employes have had the 40-hour week for a year. And when those workers received it, the basic principle of maintaining former weekly earnings for the shorter week was followed.

The issue hasn't exploded suddenly. The TWU has been pressing it for months and delayed an earlier strike deadline. The companies were warned more than a year ago by impartial chairman Theodore Kheel that they would have to give the 40-hour week—that they wouldn't be able to escape it, or delay its application.

**THE TRUTH IS THAT** the companies only went through phony motions of bargaining. They deliberately planned to bring the situation to a crisis. This, as on previous occasions, is their way of shaking down the city and public for an unjustified fare increase and a sizable cut in their taxes. And this is as much a shakedown as the recently exposed operations of the waterfront goons.

Mayor Impellitteri and his associates in the administration have already agreed with the basic position of the companies and have been working to give them "tax relief." Their opposition to a fare increase is not too vigorous, for back of their minds is the idea that if the private companies get a 15-cent fare, then the way would be greased for a similar fare on the city's lines.

Hence the combination of all anti-labor forces against the TWU—and they are obviously stimulated by the "new times" to greater arrogance than ever. The newspapers are screaming for a "showdown" with the union. The Mayor's "solution" is a mobilization of the police department to protect every strikebreaking move planned. The bus companies remain unmoved. And Gov. Dewey's state administration, guided by both anti-labor and partisan political considerations, is not even seriously interested in getting a real settlement.

The anti-labor conspirators lined up against the transport workers are more interested in fanning an anti-labor hysteria than in a solution or the public's comfort. They should be met by the united strength of the labor movement as a whole and the general public in support of the strikers. The stake in this struggle goes far beyond the issues affecting the transit workers. It puts to a test the great majority of the people of New York, especially the vast labor movement here.

## McCARTHYISM AGAIN

AN OFF-HAND REMARK—with which millions of Americans agree—about the "over-use" of Christmas carols like "Silent Night" to sell commercial products on TV and radio shows, has been used as an excuse to fire playwright George S. Kaufman from CBS' "This Is Show Business." The charge was that Kaufman's mild quip was "irreligious." Actually, the charge should more properly be laid at the door of those who use the humane sentiments associated with Christmas in order to sell their products. Kaufman has not been notable as a champion of democratic liberties. But in his dismissal, nonetheless, Americans will see one more instance of thought control and censorship—McCarthyism on the loose.



# 293 Delegates from Americas Attended Vienna Peace Meet

Twenty-three delegations numbering 293 members represented the Americas at the eight-day Congress of the Peoples for Peace which concluded Dec. 19 in Vienna, it was learned yesterday. Twenty-seven delegates represented the U. S.

Asian countries sent 21 delegations, African and Oceanic countries sent 10. In all, 85 countries sent 1,857 persons, including 1,604 delegates, 105 guests, 102 observers and 46 representatives of national and international organizations. The Congress received 2,000 messages of greetings from towns, villages, enterprises, organizations and prominent individuals of various countries.

The closing day's session adopted two documents, summarizing the delegates' deliberations, as follows:

- The Congress appealed to the governments of the U. S., Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the Chinese Peoples' Republic to begin negotiations on a pact of peace.

- The Congress called for the immediate cessation of hostilities in Korea, Indo-China and Malaya; for the peaceful settlement of the German and Japanese questions; for the discontinuance of any interference by one state in the affairs of another.

The voting on these documents was followed by a 15-minute standing ovation, after which Italian delegate Giuseppe Nitti gave the concluding speech. Nitti pointed out that the Congress had been attended by representatives of all races and all nations, by people of different creeds, ideologies and political parties. All delegates had had a chance to speak at the plenary sessions or at the meetings of the commissions and had had full freedom to voice their opinions. They had expressed their views and had made critical remarks.

"We have done a good job," declared Nitti, "and we can be satisfied with the results achieved. Most of us will meet with difficulties on coming home. We have had to face danger. Well, dear friends, let us meet it courageously, because we know that we shall defend a righteous cause."

"We believe in the possibility of peaceful co-existence of different regimes. We believe that all differences between nations can be settled through negotiations. We are convinced that peace can be saved and we shall boldly and resolutely fight for our cause."

TWO PROMINENT FEAT

TURES of the Congress (among many the details of which must await subsequent publication) were (1) the criticism of the United Nations and (2) the direct appeals of many delegates to the people of the United States to act in their own self-interest for peace.

In its appeal adopted at the closing session, the Congress said, "The Charter of the United Nations offers the guarantee of security for all countries of the world, but this Charter is being infringed in spirit and letter." It urged that the Chinese Peoples' Republic be enabled to take its rightful seat in the UN, and urged likewise that the UN admit the 14 states which had not yet been able to gain admission.

"We urge finally that the United Nations become once more a place for finding agreement between the governments and not disappoint for much longer the hopes reposed in it by all the peoples of the world," the Congress said.

Among the delegates who addressed appeals to the people of the United States were:

Kim Chang Dym, Korean Methodist clergyman, urged all Christians in the United States to fight actively for durable peace throughout the world.

Mme. Sun Yat-sen (Soong Ching-ling), head of the Chinese delegation: "Peace-loving people throughout the world are hoping that the people of the United States will assume a special responsibility in this vital work (for peace). . . . I am speaking of those Americans, the majority of Americans, who desire peace in their minds and hearts but have not yet lifted a finger to get it. These do not yet see that their own well-being and future are intimately connected with the napalm raids and saturation bombing and other murderous acts of the U. S. Armed Forces in Korea, with the machinations of the U. S. politicians in both Europe and Asia. . . .

"You must certainly have thought as you paid your taxes, accepted cuts in the purchasing power of your wages and saw your sons put into uniform, that all these things were necessary for some good purpose. But in fact

you did not know, nor did you really inquire where your money was going or how it was being used. You did not dig into the real meaning of the Marshall Plan, the Atlantic Pact, the Mutual Security Act, the 'police action' in Korea and so forth. . . .

"The fact is that the direction of the affairs of the American people have been allowed to fall into the hands of the warmakers. . . . And where has all this led? As many of your leading businessmen, trade unionists, church leaders and scholars have said, it has put the United States on the road to disaster and threatens the rest of the world as it has never been threatened before.

"This does not mean the threat cannot and will not be met, and decisively, if the need arises. What it does mean is that the political and military leaders of the United States are attempting to spread havoc which is bound to engulf your own dear home and loved ones, while you have not done anything to prevent it. . . .

"We hope that the American people will put a stop to the war policy of the United States Government and its encroachment on the national independence and national rights of other peoples. In this struggle, so important to the peace movement, the people of the United States will not be alone. They should always keep in mind that the cause of peace has behind it the decisive mass of mankind; that it is a cause which cannot fail."

Kim Yen Sun, Korean delegate, to women of the United States: "Why must Korean wives be condemned to remain widows, forever living out their lives in tears and sorrow because your husbands are serving in the aggressive American army. Why should American women send their husbands and sons to die for Wall Street profits? . . . Upright women of America, you speak of freedom, but are terrified if somebody kills a child or a woman in America. But do you not know that your husbands and sons are killing Korean women and children, burning down beautiful Korean towns and villages?"

"Your husbands and sons bear on their faces the infamous stigma of aggressors and murderers. They are cursed forever by the Korean people. Why do you who have lovingly brought up children—your children send them to die? The Korean people will never forgive them their crimes and they are doomed to perish ingloriously."





## Urey

(Continued from Page 1)  
tence on the ground of doubt was a stream of violent red-baiting and bogeys about the "communist menace." "This is no time to be soft," said Myles Lane, U. S. attorney, whose name was recently closely linked with the underworld network headed by Luchese. Lane warned the judge that not to kill the Rosenbergs would be "a signal for new waves of espionage."

Both Lane and his assistant, James B. Killsheimer, repeated the crude and baseless myth that the Rosenbergs "had stolen the atomic secret" and that this had brought on the Korean war. Judge Kaufman, in replying to defense counsel's refutation of this myth, repeated his belief that this was the case even though there was nothing of this in the indictment.

The defense produced the testimony of many of the world's leading scientists to show that there never was any such "secret" and that even the Atomic Energy Commission's report does not go so far as to say that "espionage" made any appreciable difference in the relative atomic developments here and in the USSR.

Judge Kaufman dismissed Dr. Urey's letter as "presumptuous" and "without weight."

### ASK JUSTICE

While the defense counsel based his plea for commuting the death sentence on grounds of "wisdom" and "calmer judgment" in view of the persistent doubts regarding the case, the Rosenbergs in a signed petition to the judge incensed the prosecution.

"You are making history in this court," the defense counsel told Judge Kaufman.

To carry out the death sentence will not strain relations with the Soviet Union, it will affect relations with the West European countries where the protest movement has reached tremendous heights, the defense told the court.

"I ask you to think, to reconsider. I ask you not to follow the path of Judge Thayer, a defense counsel said. Thayer was the judge who helped frame Sacco and Vanzetti, American-Italian working class militants, and refused to commute the death sentence. Sacco

and Vanzetti later were found to be innocent by Justice Frankfurter now of the Supreme Court.

### ROSENBERGS' STATEMENT

"Judge Kaufman and Myles Lane made much of the fact that if the Rosenbergs would 'cooperate' they might get leniency. In their personal petition to the court yesterday, the Rosenbergs said on this point:

"We are conscious that were we to accept this verdict, express guilt, the conventional penitence and remorse, the court's mind might be more easily swayed to mitigate our sentence."

"But this course is not open to us."

"We are innocent, as we have proclaimed and maintained from the time of our arrest. This is the whole truth. To forego this truth is to pay too high a price even for the precious gift of life—for life thus purchased we could not live out in dignity and self-respect."

The prosecution made a heavy attack on the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case as "misinforming" world opinion. Lane said that it was the Daily Worker which first compared this case to the Dreyfus and Sacco-Vanzetti frameups, in an effort to say that only "communists" opposed the death sentence. It was apparent that the world protest has begun to enter the case. The prosecution warned the court not to give in to this protest.

A day and night vigil for clemency organized by the Rosenberg Committee is now going on around the White House. A Jan. 5 clemency gathering to visit all top government officials has also been called by the committee.

William A. Patterson, secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, yesterday issued a statement urging all citizens "to form delegations to visit city councils, mayors and all other officials to memorialize the President to grant clemency. This is a fight for justice and freedom."

## Letter

(Continued from Page 3)  
they had the advantage of listening to them directly.

"However, accepting the verdict as correct, I am amazed and completely outraged by the unequal punishment which has been given. For the same crime Ruth Greenglass is never brought to trial though she admitted her guilt under oath; David Greenglass got 15 years imprisonment; Morton Sobell and Harry Gold got 30 years imprisonment; and Ethel and Julius Rosenberg get death. Only the last two took the witness stand and maintained that they are innocent, and they were convicted on testimony which I do not believe is conclusive beyond a reasonable doubt. If we are going to begin to give the death penalty for espionage, I should like to have it introduced in a case in which the guilt is certain. There is the consideration that helping the prosecution justifies lower sentences, but in spite of this I find the disparity of sentences most unjust."

"We are engaged in a cold war in which the loyalty and approval of the good people of the world are important objectives. I believe the Rosenbergs are or have been Communists or very

sympathetic to Communist ideas. I regard such people as unreliable generally, but I do not believe in punishing people unless they commit crimes. Would it not be embarrassing in this general situation if after execution of the Rosenbergs it could be shown that the United States had executed two innocent people and let the guilty one go free. And, of course, somewhere there is a representative of the USSR, probably Yakovlev, who knows the answer with certainty. I strongly urge a careful reconsideration of this sentence.

Very sincerely yours,  
"HAROLD C. UREY."

## USSR

(Continued from Page 4)  
visitors found not only good sportsmanship and friendship here but they were given every opportunity to look around. They visited factories, collective farms, nurseries, schools and attended theaters and concerts in various cities.

The British, French and U. S. women chess players had been here three years ago. I asked these women what was different about 1952? The women are better dressed, they replied and everybody looks more prosperous was the unanimous opinion.

And it was a year also when Soviet workers, students, athletes, writers and scientists traveled far and wide in the capitalist world. The good will and fine athletic prowess of Soviet athletes made a deep impression at the Helsinki Olympic Games. Soviet women captured the skating championship at Helsinki prior to the Olympics. And in Stockholm, Budapest, Helsinki and Liverpool Soviet chess players took all the championships.

Soviet dancers, singers, piano and violin performers received enthusiastic receptions in Italy, France, Great Britain, India, Finland, Sweden, Iceland and other places. Thus another Soviet secret scheme for creating situations of strength was revealed. When you play a Bach concerto instead of occupying an air base on foreign soil you win a lot more good will!

(To Be Concluded.)

## Bus

(Continued from Page 1)  
for the strike and that measures had been worked out by the Board of Transportation and Police Department which will be made public today.

The Board statement said that information received "from other sources" which it did not name, indicated that both the union and the private bus lines were in a secret agreement on a fare increase as a solution to the 40-hour week sought by the TWU. In the light of this allegation, unsubstantiated and believed by some as intended to place the onus for any possible fare hike on the union, the Board sought to get off the hook for its failure to force the companies to establish the same 40-hour week existing on city transit lines. The Board members claimed they were in favor of the 40-hour week.

## The Workers Bookshop

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## McCARRAN ADMITS LINK TO GAMBLING UNION BARED

By ELIHU S. HICKS

Admissions by Sen. Pat McCarran Monday that he sought tax cuts for a notorious Las Vegas, Nev., gambling house, substantiated charges by the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers in August that the witch-hunting senator is tied to some of the nation's most sinister gangsters. McCarran, whose committee the same Monday called for Taft-Hartley prosecution of Mine Mill leaders, was accused by the union of a vindictive attempt "to behead and dismember this union" because of the exposures.

McCarran, during pre-trial questioning in a suit brought against him by a Las Vegas newspaper publisher, admitted he had interceded with the Internal Revenue Bureau in 1950, asking a tax cut for the Flamingo Hotel. The hotel, once owned by the late gang leader, "Bugsy" Siegel, was described by the Senate Crime Investigating Committee as one of the nation's largest gangster-run gambling houses.

The suit, brought by Hank M. Greenspun, publisher of the anti-McCarran Las Vegas Sun, charged that McCarran formed a conspiracy to destroy the paper because it opposed him. The charge is based on a phone call McCarran made from Washington early in 1952 in which he ordered, according to commentator Drew Pearson, that all night clubs, hotels and bars withdraw their advertising from the paper.

The Mine Mill Union expose, written by Graham Dolan in the union's newspaper, pointed out that the senatorial champion of Nevada's big mining operators was also the self-admitted protector of the state's gigantic gambling syndicates. It noted that while gambling is legal in Nevada, the Kefauver report found that the state was infested with gambling racketeers and gangsters.

In October, barely two months after the union's damning indictment was released, McCarran initiated phony witchhunt hearings in Salt Lake City to "investigate" "subversion" in union. The hearings were based mainly on the testimony of the discredited police

spy, Harvey Matusow and other notorious stoolpigeons.

The McCarran committee report, released Monday, charged that the union had tried to interfere with war production, that its leaders had falsely signed Taft-Hartley oaths and that the union was a seat of "subversion."

In a statement denouncing the union-busting report, leaders of the union, declared that it is "unfair as the so-called hearings" which he conducted in Salt Lake City in October. But who in America today expects fairness from the author of the McCarran-Walter Bill?

McCarran in last Monday's admissions, also confessed he frequently accepted free meals and rooms from various Nevada hotels and did not pay for his campaign headquarters at the Hotel El Cortez in 1944 and 1950.

McCarran said he never "threatened" gambling because "the gambling business has become part of the financial structure of the state (Nevada)."

## Charge More Violations of Korea Truce Zone

The Korean-Chinese armistice delegation yesterday protested a series of violations of the Panmunjom neutral zone at a meeting with Gen. Mark Clark's liaison officers, according to press association dispatches from Panmunjom, Korea.

Korean-Chinese letter delivered to Col. Charles W. McCarthy charged Gen. Mark Clark's forces with shelling the conference site three times, scattering leaflets twice in the neutral area and making 27 flights over the Kaesong and conference zone.

The letter, signed by North Korean Col. Chang Chun San, senior liaison officer, further charged that warplanes bombed and strafed Korean vehicles within the neutral area, wounding Korean-Chinese delegation personnel.

"Your side must be reminded that the agreements between both sides concerning the conference site area, the neutral area, etc., are at present the only effective agreements on matters relating to the conditions of the Korean armistice negotiating, and that continued violation of these agreements will bring very serious consequences."



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# The Sad Case of Jose Ferrer

By DAVID PLATT

Members of the American Legion recently picketed the Hollywood opening of Jose Ferrer's new film *Moulin Rouge*. They carried placards reading: "The American Legion bans Ferrer."

Ferrer quickly and shamelessly tossed off a wire to Legion Commander Lewis K. Gough agreeing with the picketline and apologizing for the tenth time for his past liberalism.

"Because as an artist, I am unalterably opposed to any form of dictation, I am in wholehearted accord with the American Legion in its fight against communism."

Ferrer played the dwarfed artist Toulouse Lautrec in *Moulin Rouge* by doing the entire role on his knees in a special harness, but this acting feat pales before his bootlicking of the un-Americans.

He writes hypocritically that he is "unalterably opposed to any form of dictation," yet meekly accepts the dictation of cultural illiterates—the kind of dictation the movie *Cyrano de Bergerac* (starring Ferrer) warned against when it lashed the "spineless turncoat" who "crawls on his belly" to lick the fingers of his master for the sake of a few pieces of gold.

"What would you have me do?" asked Ferrer as *Cyrano*. "Make my knees callous and cultivate a supple spine—wear out my belly groveling in the dust?"

"No thank you!" said *Cyrano*.

Yes, thank you very much said Ferrer to Legion Commander Gough.

A few days ago Ferrer criticized Paul Robeson for accepting a



Stalin peace prize from the Soviet Union.

Ferrer once played Iago to Robeson's Othello. He is still playing Iago.

At the same time Ferrer announced that he had changed his mind about supporting the fight for Puerto Rican independence.

He is wearing out his belly groveling in the dust and betraying his country something Paul Robeson would never do.

An elderly reader, E. G. M. of Los Angeles backs up the facts in a recent piece of mine on the effects of radio and TV crime shows on the minds of young people:

"A couple of weeks ago," she writes: "you had an article on the damaging effect TV has had on the human mind, especially on our

young generation. This was a highly valuable study and something that parents and educators should be concerned about. To back up the facts in your article, I'd like to tell here a very sad experience I had with my granddaughter.

"One day while visiting my children, the seven-year-old, little Nancy, who goes screaming when she sees me kill a fly, was watching on TV a Western film with shooting and killing. When at last she saw me, the greeting was 'Hands Up or I'll shoot you, pulling a toy pistol out of her pocket. I tried to explain to her that this is a bad game, that when people die they never can get up again. Her answer was 'So what? There are plenty of other people left in the world.'"

"When I told this to my son, his answer was a very calm one. 'You are taking them (meaning the young generation) too seriously mother. Leave them alone and they will eventually find the way.' It left me speechless."

Related acknowledgments to the following for their contributions to the Daily Worker fund drive:

A Film worker in Brooklyn—\$5; \$50 from a newly organized people's theatre group; \$20 from S. A. Jamaica, L. I.; \$68 from Film Section; \$2 from A. St. P., Bklyn.

There's also \$1 from Z. T. of R. I. who writes:

"This is in response to your column of the 17th concerning the stoop-pigeon Philbrick. The day will come when the likes of him will be morally bankrupt and his own children will be ashamed of him. Keep up the good work!"

## A WOMAN WALKS

(For Ethel and Julius Rosenberg)

I

In Ossining, between grey walls  
Under a square of rain-black sky,  
A woman walks alone—  
Ethel Rosenberg, partisan of peace,  
Torn by sharp wind and the nearness of death  
And heart-hunger for her two young sons,  
Yet sustained by the will to endure  
And the thought of the peace-blossomed world that will come;  
Ethel Rosenberg walks—

Tiny in body, yet stepping so tall,  
Dear friend and sister to us all.

II

Not many yards away,  
Though separated by stone and steel,  
Her husband Julius paces his grim cubicle,  
One with her in flesh and spirit,  
In the love of man and the will for peace,  
The thought of their two sons,  
The close knowledge of death  
And the courage that conquers fear;  
Locked away from her, yet near.

III

Listen,  
You who walk unhindered on the streets,  
Do you think you can live if these two die,  
Julius and Ethel Rosenberg?  
You who go to work on the bus each morning,  
Who drink beer at your kitchen table on Saturday night,  
Or watch T-V,  
Who tuck your own children in bed with a song,  
Do you think you are free?  
If you ever marched on a picket line  
Or signed a petition,  
If you ever spoke up for peace or for civil rights,  
Or sang "Solidarity,"  
If you're a Negro, if you're a Jew,  
You, too, can be called a spy, and as Hitler knew  
If these die, so can you.

IV

While Ethel walks in the death-house courtyard  
Under the rain,  
Suddenly out of the bitter sky  
Comes a whirl of beating wings  
And a dove, sweet bird of peace  
Hovers beside her.  
The tortured mother reaches out her hand  
With a crumb of bread—  
As the white bird eats, she is comforted.

And now she stands there, lifting her head  
To hear  
A song, far off at first, that ends in a shout  
From the throat of millions. Earthquake loud,  
It shakes the prison walls:

"JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG MUST NOT DIE!"  
Is your voice among them? It is not too late  
To join that deathless cry.

—ANN RIVINGTON.

## Soviet Artists Pack British Concert Halls

British audiences have been packing concert halls this month to hear a group of top Soviet artists perform.

No State Department iron curtain but fog almost prevented the opening concert of the group in the Royal Festival Hall in London. The artists arrived at Northolt airfield a bare hour and a half before curtain time.

The concert, first of a series in principal British cities, was described as follows by a London Daily Worker reporter:

"The difficult task of opening the concert fell to 22-year-old Igor Bezrodny, the Stalin prize winning violinist.

"He did it with a certain youthful sternness which was quickly thawed out by the tremendously warm welcome the audience gave him.

"Few people realized until afterward that the quiet man turning the pages for Bezrodny's accompanist was the famous Soviet composer Dmitri Kabalevsky, chairman of this cultural delegation to Britain.

"Bezrodny was followed by Emil Gilels, one of the Soviet Union's leading pianists, who has achieved international reputation since he won the Ysaye International Contest in Brussels in 1938.

"Short, square, brooding, with uncontrollable red hair, and completely self-confident, Gilels brought roars of applause from the audience with Beethoven's Sonata Appassionata.

"Miss N. Guseinikova, the Bolshoi's leading young soprano, had also not yet arrived, owing to illness, but it is hoped that she will catch up with the delegation in a few days time.

"Other non-musician delegates attended the concert, sitting in a box with the Soviet Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Belokhovskov, and his wife.

"They were the great writers Konstantin Simonov and Alexander Fedin, and Academician E. Karminsky, whose subject is English medieval history, which he looks forward to discussing with some British historians while he is here.

"They received an ovation from the audience when their presence was announced."

## on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

### A 5-Minute Reminder on Television . . .

NO DOUBT ABOUT IT. Television has its blessings. The other night I saw the films of Joe Louis knocking out Max Schmeling. I hadn't seen the fight in any form whatsoever since I actually saw it on the night of June 22, 1938, at Yankee Stadium . . . 14 years ago. It makes good viewing again.

If you are starting to suspect that this is a nostalgic recounting of the fight, you are absolutely right.

Nineteen hundred and thirty-eight. Pardon the banality, but looking at the film, it seemed like yesterday. The memory plays tricks however. In my mind's eye when the white towel fluttered into the ring as the long discarded symbol of surrender and referee Art Donovan kicked it out, it landed smack back on Schmeling's manager. You see how dramatic imagination comes to take liberty with fact. Be suspicious of too lucid verbal accounts of things long gone. Actually, as the film shows clearly, the towel caught and hung on the middle strand of rope, and looked dramatic and symbolic enough as young Joe Louis' arm was raised and Hitler's favorite fighter, Louis' only conqueror, was half carried back to his corner after 2.04 of the first round.

It's hard to realize that the Louis-Schmeling fight is already a legend of another day to a good part of the population, something they don't remember from their time. If you are 17 reading this now, you were three then. Incredible. Ah, but I was ringside, as close to the outer edge of the canvas ring as you are to this newspaper right now, maybe closer if you're far-sighted. You see, youth isn't everything.

I had an uncle who used to bore me stiff with accounts of ballgames and fights he had seen around the turn of the century. It seemed like the dinosaur age he was talking about. I was interested in the current guys. Only much later did I realize that he was recreating his own younger years as well as those of Corbett. But I'm perfectly safe in going back to the Louis-Schmeling fight. There is too much about it that forbids it becoming part of the ruled-off past world. You may have heard the phrase "more than a fight." Well, this was THE one that was more than a fight.

IT WAS MADE that not by Joe Louis not by the fans, but by Schmeling, and Hitler. There would have been a tremendous interest in this as a fight if the other guy was Joe Blow and not Max Schmeling. For this was the only fighter to have beaten Joe Louis, a couple of years before when the intent youth from out of Detroit had been a kid on the way up and Schmeling a solid veteran. Now as champion for a year Louis had quickly granted his sole conqueror a return fight.

But in addition to that, Schmeling popped off in his training camp, telling writers such things as "Louis has no right to the championship and he knows it," and "The black dynasty of boxing must be ended." These are both exact quotes.

Ten Nazi correspondents were dispatched to cover the event. In their stories they referred to Louis only as the "so-called champion," and wrote of Aryan supremacy once again asserting itself as in the first fight. They said that Louis would be afraid of Schmeling due to his "native inferiority" and the memory of his past beating.

Then came the famous telegram from Adolph himself, hailing Schmeling in advance for winning back the championship for the Aryan race.

That stuck the whole rotten Aryan myth on Max Schmeling's jaw for the hardest and fastest heavyweight puncher in ring history to hit—and how Joe Louis hit it! (Afterward Joe told us, "It's the only time I ever was angry in the ring.")

More than 85,000 fans packed the Yankee Stadium that Wednesday night. The place was seething and electric as for no other sports event I have ever seen before or since. There had been talk of a boycott of the fight because Schmeling was a Nazi, but this was quickly overwhelmed by the desire of people to let nature take its course, in the realization that Joe Louis was as anti-Nazi as you could get. The boycott idea was dropped and the ones who had suggested it scrambled for tickets. This fight was not on television.

JUST BEFORE it started, a group of 1,000 Germans in some kind of uniform strutted in and began adjusting fancy binoculars. They hardly had time to get the gadgets focused when their man Schmeling was down and the crowd around them up screaming. They were an island of gaping bewilderment in a sea of intense unified rooting for Joe Louis.

Schmeling got up and threw the vaunted straight right—the one that was supposed to terrify Louis. The 24-year-old champ rolled with it easily and then came in with his fists tight and precise, short power-packed punches exploding off left and right as shoulders and body pivoted smoothly to put maximum power into every punch.

When Schmeling was knocked down for the third time and counted out the roar came down in waves from the stands and bleachers. Total strangers were hugging each other in frantic unchained joy. In Harlem radios clicked off and demonstrations began. Children marched around giving the Hitler salute in gleeful scorn. On Seventh Ave. a sign went up in front of a spontaneous parade: "Louis Up, Hitler Down, Boats Race Hated Out of Town." No, this is no dirty fight for the archives with no more meaning.

By the way, talking about the greatest heavyweights of all time, in case some of the older Louis' post-war fights have muddled the recollection a bit, this Schmeling KO marked 38 wins out of 39 professional bouts. 32 by knockout, with the lone defeat averaged in one round. It also made five successive former world heavyweight champions he had knocked out—Shelley, Carver, Rice, Braddock and Schmeling (Braddock for the title), all five in a total of 22 rounds!

When they mentioned Sullivan, Fitzsimmons, Jeffries, Johnson and Dempsey to you, ask which did anything like that.

Joe Louis was the greatest of all and the night of June 22, 1938, was his greatest moment.

Thank YOU, television, for the reminder!



# COLLIS ENGLISH DIES IN NEW JERSEY JAIL

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 30.—Collis English died tonight in New Jersey State Prison at the age of 27.

At 8 p.m. English's mother, Mrs. Emma English, received a call from the prison that her son had taken a turn for the worse. Ten minutes later, before Mrs. English and her granddaughter could reach the jail, he was dead.

English, one of the two Negro Trenton frameup victims still held in jail after four other Negro victims were acquitted by a jury of a flimsy murder charge, had suffered at least six heart attacks during the long years he was in prison. He had contracted a heart disease while serving with the Navy.

Jersey authorities had been asked many times, by many or-

ganizations, including the Civil Rights Congress, to release English because his life was in danger. The New Jersey Supreme Court last November threw out the verdict that jailed English and his fellow-victim, Ralph Cooper, and ordered a new trial.

As long ago as last May, English had a heart attack so severe that the warden sent for his fam-

ily and a minister for the last rites. A heart consultant at that time told the authorities, "His future is uncertain."

Mrs. English at that time appealed to Gov. Driscoll to free him on bail so she could get a heart specialist to attend him regularly. His sister, Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, also appealed.

But prosecutor Mario Volpe opposed the release, though he

was warned English faced death at any time.

And even after the Jersey high court threw out the verdict, bail was refused to English, because Volpe needed "more time." Mrs. English said last May she wondered whether "more time isn't one way . . . perhaps the only way . . . that Mario Volpe can win his case."

## Lehman Plans Fight Saturday In Senate to Curb Filibuster

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-NY) announced today a fight will be made on the opening day of Congress Saturday for an effective Senate anti-filibuster rule so civil rights legislation will have a chance of passage. Lehman made the statement following a meeting in his office of a group of Senators—including some Republicans—who had gathered to consider ways of cutting off Senate filibusters that

have blocked such civil rights measures as an FEPC law.

Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn) and Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill),

who attended the meeting, made it clear they would back the fight to curb filibustering.

Lehman said he plans to challenge the usual custom of adopting the previous Senate rules on the opening day of Congress.

How the new Republican leadership will meet the challenge is unknown.

Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio, who will be the Senate GOP leader, conferred with President-elect Eisenhower today.

Taft said the question of outlawing the filibuster was discussed and that he believed Eisenhower felt the whole subject "is a constitutional question within the constitutional power of the Senate to decide within itself."

### Mrs. Figueiredo Deportation Hearing Friday

A hearing at which Eulalia Figueiredo will present testimony to show that she faces possible death if deported to Portugal will be held at the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 70 Columbus Ave., 7th floor, Friday morning at 10 a.m., it was announced by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Mrs. Figueiredo has been ordered to surrender Jan. 18 to Ellis Island for deportation to Portugal.

Mrs. Figueiredo has worked in New England textile, shoe and garment factories, and was active for many years in unions in these industries.

### What's On?

#### New Year's Eve . . . Manhattan

WHAT TO DO TONIGHT? Come to NEW YEAR'S EVE CABARET PARTY AND DANCE at the Frederick Douglass School. It'll be groovy with music by Otis McRae and Orchestra. Floor show, etc. etc. \$3.00 includes everything. (BYOB) 10 p. m. Until . . . ? At 124 W. 124th St. (nr. Lenox).

YOU'VE GOT A DATE for New Year's Eve . . . old time comedies starring Charlie Chaplin, ZaSu Pitts and W. C. Fields, one showing at 10 p.m. and marriage thereafter, favors and surprises for all . . . members \$1.50 and non-members \$2. Club Cinema, 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) OR 5-9799.

#### New Year's Eve . . . Brooklyn

A TERRIFIC New Year's Eve Party. Music by Maestro Al Wilson and Band. Entertainment. Refreshments. Subs. \$1.50 advance; \$2 at door. ALP Center, 402 Kean St., Williamsburg.

RING IN THE NEW YEAR! Dance to Vic Carlton's Orchestra. Entertainment—Buffet supper, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 9 p.m. at Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Admission in advance \$1.25; at door \$1.50.

#### New Jersey

FOR A GALA New Year's Weekend join your friends at Camp Midvale. Fun, entertainment, good food, sports, and noisemakers and hats, too. \$20 covers your whole week-end from Wed. night till Sunday. Information, reservations; Midvale Camp Corp., Midvale, N.J. TE 5-2160.

#### Coming

SUNDAY FORUM PRESENTS "Mentalism and Psychology" with speakers: Joseph Nahem and Francis H. Harriott on Sunday Jan. 4th at 9:15 p.m. Refreshments: Contr. \$1.00 (50 cents for students) at Jefferson School of Social Science 516 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.), NYC

## HEARING JAN. 15 TO CLIMAX FIGHT FOR HARLEM MARKET

A fight of 20 years duration for him well enough to address him as "Sam."

Supporters of the market saw in Schacter's proposal and the board's refusal to act a plan to continue the daily robbery of the city's most congested neighborhood by merchants who use it as a profitable dumping ground for inferior goods at high prices. In the area surrounding the proposed market site, the population density reaches 20,000 to 25,000 per square mile.

The city authorized purchase of the proposed market site back in 1950. It will be remembered that a public market in Harlem was one of former Councilman Benjamin J. Davis' projects for which he fought during his six-year tenure in office.

Despite the insistent demands of every Harlem church, civic, political and social group, the project was laid over to Jan. 15 in order to study Schacter's economy proposal. Schacter's organization, however, turned out to be a "paper" front, although members of the Board of Estimate seemed to know



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